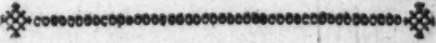
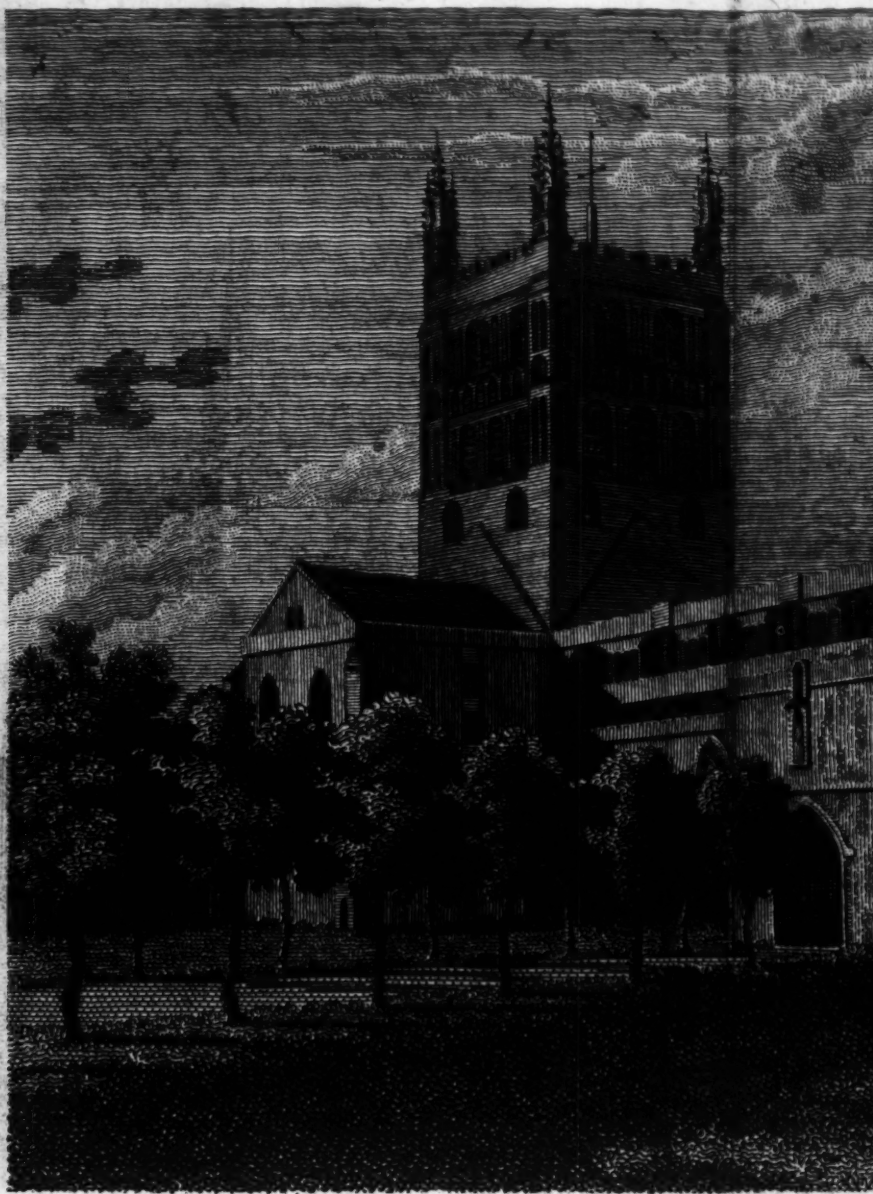


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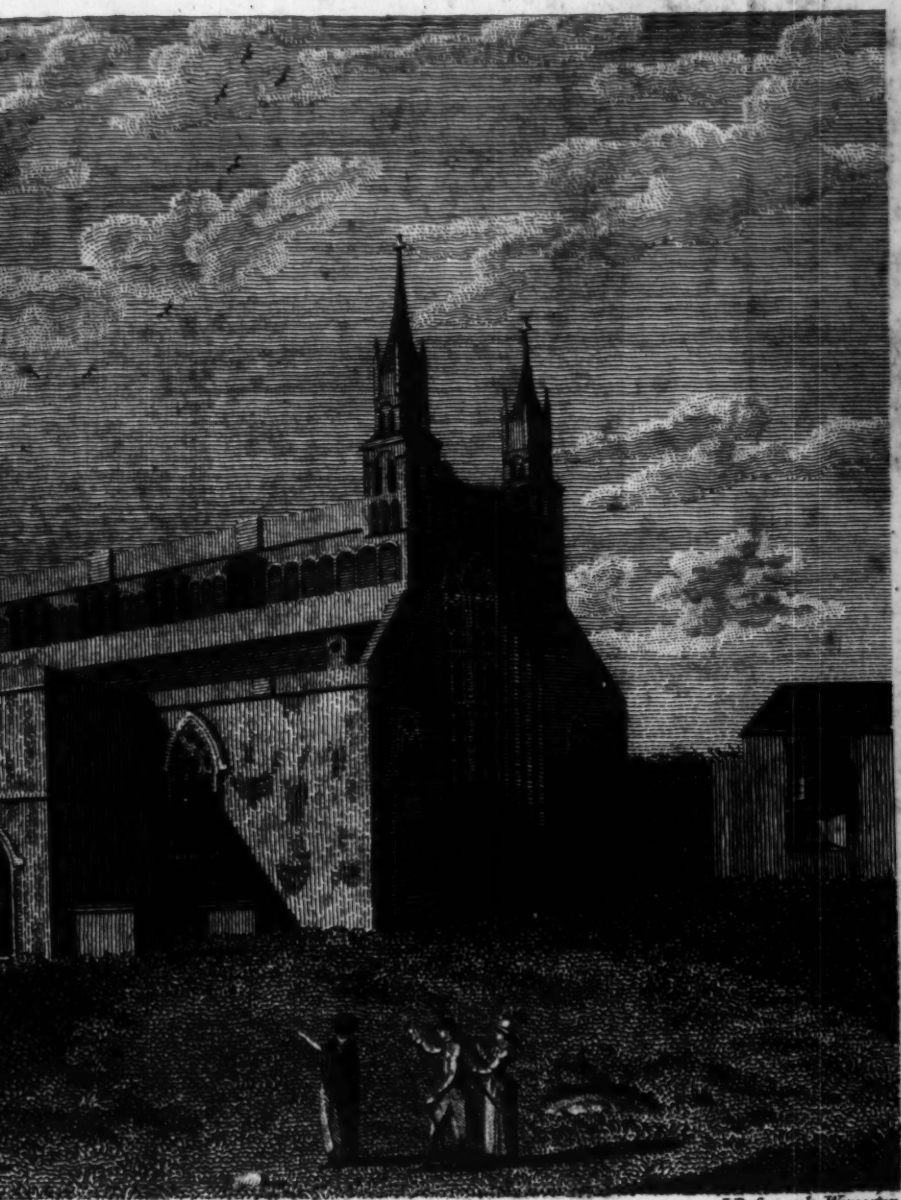


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THE
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AND
ANTIQUITIES
OF
TEWKESBURY,
FROM THE
EARLIEST PERIODS
TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

COLLECTED FROM ANCIENT RECORDS AND
OTHER AUTHENTIC MATERIALS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED
SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE

MEDICINAL WATER,
TEWKESBURY.

*Ampla foro, et partis spoliis præclara Theoci
Curia, Sabrinae qua se committit Avona
Fulget; nobilium sacrisque recondit in antris
Multorum cineres, quondam inclita corpora bello.*

LELAND.

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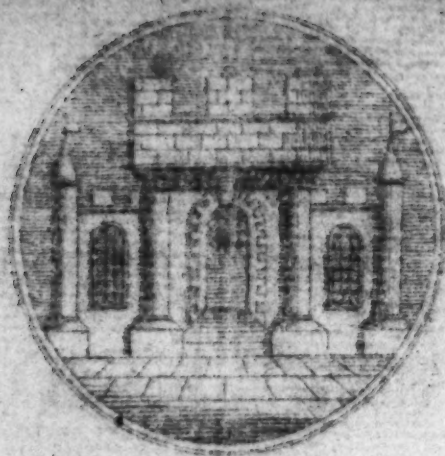
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TO
THE WORSHIPFUL
THE
B A I L I F F S,
AND THE
PRINCIPAL BURGESSES
OF THE BOROUGH OF
T E W K E S B U R Y,
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IS, WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT,
D E D I C A T E D,
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A D D R E S S .

I It has been remarked, (by Mr. Boswell, in his Tour to the Hebrides,) that, "In every place where there is any thing worthy of observation there should be a short printed Directory for strangers;" for this reason, and from the frequent enquiries of gentlemen, travelling through this borough, for information relative to its church, antiquities, &c. the Editor has been induced to compile this little Work. And, as it is more immediately calculated for the convenience of strangers, it may be necessary to observe, that, it is collected not only from a variety of materials found in the best authors, but from an attentive examination of the church, &c. on the spot, as well as the best private information. And, he embraces this opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to those gentlemen who have furnished him with the several manuscript copies of ancient records,

records, and the works of many learned authors who have treated on this subject; in particular, begs leave to return his thanks to Dr. Johnstone, for his permission to add his valuable Account of the Walton Water to the Work.

The Editor intreats the candour of his readers, and their pardon of errors and defects, which, (notwithstanding the utmost care,) may be found in this publication; alleging for his excuse, the want of more authentic records, and the contradictions and chasms, which, in the lapse of a thousand years, must be expected in those which are to be obtained.



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E R R A T A.

Page 7, line 15, For *Heyseb.* read *Heyych.*

P. 51, l. 19, for 1746, read 1476.

P. 62, third line from bottom, for *Record of*, read
Record in.

P. 64, in the Account of the Manor of Tewkesbury,
for *Radchenistlers*, read *Radchenistres.*

P. 78, l. 13—14, for *traulled*, read *trauelled.*

P. 88, l. 24, for *of*, read *off.*

P. 97, l. 6. for *all which*, read *all of whom.*

P. 99, l. 1. for 1631, read 1554.

—— l. 2. for *14th of October*, read *3d of April.*

—— l. 19. for *was*, read *were.*

P. 104, l. 25, for *brief*, read *prevallent.*

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CHAPTER I.

MANY and various conjectures have been formed, concerning the derivation of the name of this town, but to little effect; for being founded on the orthography of our ancestors, which at best is variable and defective, after the most minute enquiries, we still remain in a state of doubt and uncertainty.

C

fabulous, the last improbable, for who can suppose the Britons or Saxons would give names to places they were almost totally ignorant of? *Leland*, by mistake, calls it *Theoci Curia* for *Theoci Buria*. Mr. *Rudder* is of opinion, that, it takes its name from *Dodo* or *Thodo*, in 715 one of the lords of this manor, the *D* and *Th* being often substituted for each other in the Saxon language: and, that, from this *Dodo* or *Thodo* comes *Thodocus*, the same name, only written after the Latin manner; and hence probably *Teodechesberie*, as in *Domesday Book*. The Saxons by contraction, call the town *Theocybury*, and, we their successors, call it *Teowkesbury*. The termination indicates that it was near a camp or place of defence, which probably was in the *Oldbury Field*, for *Oldbury* signifies the *Old Camp*, and upon this supposition, *Teodechesberie* signifies the *Camp of Theocy*.

C H A P.

C. H. A. P. II.

Situation, Soil, Trade, Government, &c.

TEWKESBURY lies in the hundred to which it gives name, in the county of Gloucester, nine miles from Cheltenham, fifteen from Worcester, ten from Gloucester, and one hundred and three miles from London; in the direct road between Bristol and Birmingham. It is pleasantly situated in a beautiful and fertile plain, (which affords plentiful crops of grain and fruits, as well as good meadow, and rich pasture for sheep and cattle); at the confluence of the navigable rivers Severn and Avon, and is watered by two smaller streams—Carron and Swilgate. Being thus situate, it is very subject to annoyance by floods; for upon the fall of hasty rains, their several overcharged streams meeting, they mutually stop each others course, and cause great and rapid overflowings; but the fertility produced by them, makes sufficient amends for that inconvenience.

The town is large and populous, (the number of inhabitants being estimated upwards of four thousand) and consists of three large streets, besides many lanes, now* well paved. The houses in

C 2

general

* In the year 1786, the intolerable bad condition of the streets, made it necessary to apply for an Act of Parliament, for new paving them, and removing all encroachments and annoy-

general are neat and built with brick, there being very little stone in this part of the country. The High-Street is of great length, very spacious and handsome, and leads from the centre of the town towards Worcester. The Church-Street is little inferior to High-Street, and leads towards Gloucester and Cheltenham; as does the Barton-Street towards Winchcomb. The parish is about six miles in circumference. The soil in and near Tewkesbury, which is naturally rich and fertile, is of various kinds; and, as it is said, a good soil is generally accompanied with a good air, this is particularly exemplified in the air of Tewkesbury, it being mild and wholesome, fresh and healthy.

The landscapes of the neighbourhood are truly beautiful and engaging, particularly from the Mythe and the Lodge, which command a fine prospect of the Malvern, Bredon, Stanway, and Cote-would Hills, with the delightful vallies between them.

The roads about this place, were formerly so very bad, that a carriage could not easily pass; but for the last thirty years, large sums have been expended in repairing them, and the turnpikes now support them.

Tewkesbury

ances. To the exertions of NEAST HAVARD, Esq. the late worthy Town-Clerk of this Borough, we are principally indebted for obtaining this act. A measure which experience has proved to be highly beneficial and advantageous in its consequences, as it has not only changed one of the worst paved towns in the kingdom, to one of the best, but infused into the inhabitants a spirit of improvement, that every day adds to its beauty and convenience.

(Tewkesbury was formerly famous for its manufactures: It had a considerable share in the clothing business,† but that trade has long since been lost: It was likewise remarkable for its mustard balls, which being very pungent, have occasioned this proverb, applied to a sharp fellow, *He looks as if he lived on Tewkesbury mustard*; and Shakespeare, speaking of one with a sad, severe countenance, uses the simile, *As thick as Tewkesbury mustard*. The chief manufacture, at this time, is stocking-frame-work-knitting, particularly cotton; but, it hath a considerable trade in maling, with some nailing.

Here are two weekly markets,—Wednesday and Saturday, for pigs, sheep, grain, butter, poultry, and butcher's meat; and seven fairs yearly; viz. March 7, first Wednesday in April O. S. May, 14, June 22, September 4, October 10, and, the first Wednesday in December O. S. for cattle and pedlary. Besides these, there are two statute fairs, called mops, for the hiring of men and women as servants,—the Wednesday before old Michaelmas-day, and the Wednesday after.

Tewkesbury is an antient borough, governed by twenty-four principal burgessees, (with twenty-four assistants) who have a jurisdiction within the town, (exclusive

† Two pieces of broad cloth, one scarlet and the other crimson in grain, were sent from hence as presents; one to his majesty king George the first, when elector of Hanover; and, the other to his majesty king George the second; and, were most graciously accepted. Valued forty-five shillings a yard.

(exclusive of the justices of the peace for the county) from these are annually elected, two bailiffs and four justices, who with the recorder, are the ruling magistrates of this corporation.

This borough was first incorporated by charter, 17th of Elizabeth, by the name of the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Tewkesbury; and king James the first, in the 7th year of his reign, granted them other charters, which were surrendered under the common seal of the corporation, to king James the second, who reincorporated them the 2d year of his reign, by the name of the mayor, aldermen, and common council, but there was no mayor or other officer chosen by virtue of that new charter, and the government of the town, as a corporation, totally ceased till the 13th year of king William the third, when that king granted the present charter.

Two members are sent to parliament from this borough, chosen by the freemen and proprietors of freehold houses, who are at this time about five hundred.

March 23d, 7th J. 1. 1609, The town first obtained the privilege of sending its representatives to parliament, by the said king's charter then dated. Sir Dudley Diggs was one of the first members for this place, (in 1609); and, the present are, Sir William Codrington, Bart. and James Martin, Esq.

Tewkesbury

Tewkesbury has had the honour of giving title to several noble persons : There was a William earl of Tewkesbury, in the reign of Henry the first. Sir Henry Capel, brother to the earl of Essex, was created baron of Tewkesbury, by king William the third. And, the electoral prince of Hanover, afterwards king George the first, in the year 1706, was created baron of Tewkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, &c.

HAMLETS belonging to Tewkesbury.

There are two Hamlets in this parish, viz. The Mythe and Southwick.

1. The *Mythe*. The word Mythe seems clearly to be derived from the Greek *Muſos*, which remotely signifies a *station*, (vide Heyfch. in Voc.). The eminence which goes under the denomination of the Mythe, is formed by nature for a military station, being difficult of access in every part except the north. The Severn and the Avon, which flow at the bottom of it, and meet each other in the valley, add to its security ; and, in antient times, it was no doubt a strong position for an army. The Romans frequently adopted the terms of the Greeks ; and the very name, which the place now bears, decides it to have been, formerly, a *Roman Military Station*.

On the south-west side of the Mythe, there is a *Tumulus*, the summit of which commands a beautiful and extensive prospect. When their present majesties

jesties and the princesses resided at Cheltenham, in the year 1788, this spot had the honour of several royal visits. It used to be called by the name of the *Mythe Toot*, but it is now aptly changed to that of the *Royal Hill*.

This hamlet is situated about half a mile northward of the town. Richard Jackson, William Buckle, and Walter Wakeman, Esqrs. have very good houses here, which command fine prospects over the rivers and the neighbouring vale.

2. *Southwick*. This hamlet is briefly mentioned in the extract from the Domesday book, at the beginning of the account of the manor of Tewkesbury.

John Wall, esq. has a house in this hamlet, called the Lodge, situated upon a hill, which rises by gentle ascent, and commands a most delightful prospect of the country round.

C H A P. III.

OF THE RIVERS SEVERN AND AVON, &c.

The Severn.

THE British name of this river is *Hafren*, which was given it, as some say, because a virgin of the name of *Abren*, or *Sabren*, was drowned in it, by command of queen Guendolena, after the death of Locrine her husband, because she was the fruit of his unlawful love. Agreeable to this are the following lines of an antient poet :

— In flumen præcipitatur ABREN
Nomen ABREN fluvio de virgine ; nomen eidem,
Nomine corrupto, deinde SABRINA datur.

Englised thus :

Into this stream fair ABREN's body cast,
Gave name of ABREN to the water's vault,
Corruptly called SABRINA now at last.

And Milton alluding to this story speaks thus :

— SEVERN swift guilty of Maiden's death.

But Leland treats this story as fabulous, and gives it as his opinion, that the river took its name from *Aber*, an old British word, which signifies the fall or emptying of a lesser water into a greater ; from this,

D

the

the Severn, (which consists of an union of many contributory waters,) may very probably have been denominated.

The river Severn has its rise at the foot of Plinlimmon mountain, in Montgomeryshire; and, after being joined by some small rivers, passes on through Shropshire and Worcestershire, and enters this county about a mile above Tewkesbury, (to which place the tides flow, in general, at full and change of the moon) and empties itself into the sea below Kingroad, having run near two hundred miles. It is, for some distance from the mouth, four or five miles broad, and is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen as high as Pool-Quay, near Welch-Pool, being within a few miles of Plinlimmon hill; viz. for vessels of 110 tons to Gloucester, of 80 to Tewkesbury, of 70 to Worcester, of 60 to Bewdley and Stourport, of 40 to Shrewsbury, and of 30 to Pool-Quay, beyond which place this river is not navigable but in great floods.

The Severn is very remarkable for its tide, by historians termed the *Hygre*, but more commonly called the *Boar*, which swells not by degrees as in other rivers, but rolls in with a head, two, three, and sometimes four feet high, foaming and roaring, as if enraged by the opposition of the banks; occasioned, as Mr. Rudder says, from the resistance it meets with from a strong current of fresh water, which seems to contend with it for the superiority.

They

They clash in such a manner as to dash the waters to a considerable height. This contest, says he, between them, is called the *Hygre*, or *Eager*, probably from the French *eau-guerre*, i. e. water-war. The tide getting the better, marches up the stream victoriously. Sir Robert Atkyns accounts for it from the mouth of the Severn opening to the great Atlantic ocean, which pours in its tide with great violence, and the river becoming narrow on a sudden, it fills the channel at once.

Drayton's description of the turbulence of the river Severn.

“ with whose tumultuous waves,
Shut up in narrow bounds, the *HYGRE* wildry raves;
And frights the straggling flocks, the neighbouring shores to fly
Afar, as from the main it comes with hideous cry.
And on the angry front the curling foam doth bring,
The billows gainst the banks, when fiercely it doth fling;
Hurles up the slimy ooze, and makes the scaly brood
Leap madding to the land, affrighted, from the flood;
O’erturns the toiling barge, whose steersman doth not launch,
And thrusts the furrowing beake into her ireful paunch.

As when we haply see a sickly woman fall
Into a fit of that which we the mother call.
When from the grieved wombe she feels the paine arise,
Breaks into grievous sighs, with intermixed cries,
Bereaved of her sense; and struggling still with those
That ’gainst her rising paine their utmost strength oppose,
Starts, tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, touses, spurns and sprawls,
Casting with furious limbs her holders to the walls.
But that the horrid pangs torment the grieved so,
One well might muse from whence this sudden strength should
grow.

William

of William of Malmfbury ſpeaking of this river, ſays, “ There is not any in the land that has a broad r channel, ſwifter ſtream, or greater plenty of fiſh. There is in it as it were a daily *rage* and *fury* of the waters; which I know not whether I may call a *Gulph* or *Whirlpool*, caſting up the ſands from the bottom, and rowling them into heaps; it comes with a great torrent, but loſes its force at a bridge. Sometimes it overflows its banks, and marching a great way into the neighbouring plains, returns back as conqueror of the land. That veſſel is in great danger which is ſtricken by it on the ſide; the watermen are uſed to it, and when they ſee this *Hygre* coming, (for ſo they call it), they turn the veſſel, and, cutting through the miſt of it, avoid its force.”

The tides of the Severn are ſometimes larger at full moon, and at others the change, but the fifth tide after the full or change of the moon is generally the higheſt.—Sometimes alſo the night tides are largeſt, and others the day tides.

Excellent fiſh are caught in this river, particularly ſalmon, carp, lampreys, trout, pike, ſhad, flounders, and other of the ſmaller ſort.

The Avon.

THE river Avon, ſo called from *Avone*, the antient Britiſh word for a river, riſes in Northamptonſhire, and runs by Warwick and Stratford, (at which

which last place it becomes navigable) to Evesham; from thence to Tewkesbury, and, is there discharged into the Severn.

Carron and Swilgate.

THE Carron rises in Beckford, and discharges itself into the Avon a little above Tewkesbury. It is a boundary between the counties of Worcester and Gloucester.

The Swilgate, (which rises near Cheltenham,) empties itself into the Avon at a small distance below the town.

The Carron rises in Beckford, and discharges itself into the Avon a little above Tewkesbury. It is a boundary between the counties of Worcester and Gloucester. The Swilgate, (which rises near Cheltenham,) empties itself into the Avon at a small distance below the town.

CHAP.

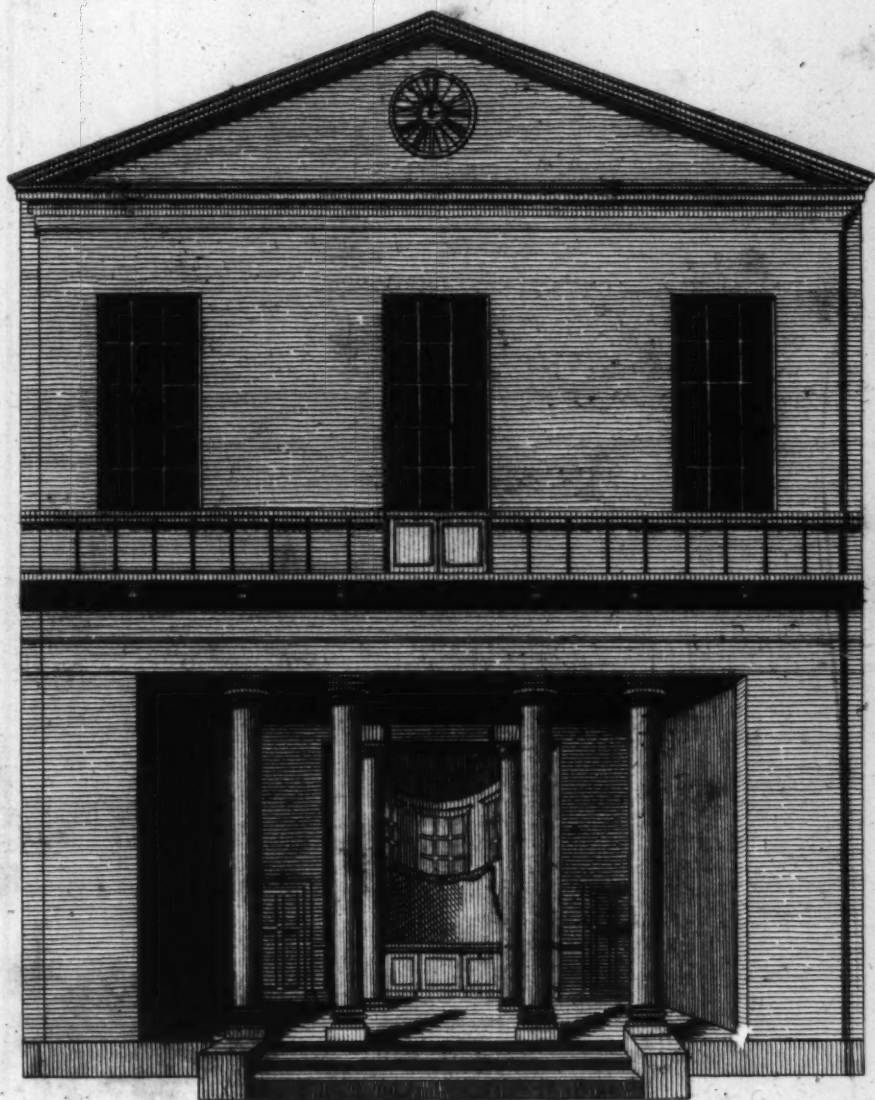
THE TOWN-HALL, MARKET-HOUSE, SCHOOLS, &c. THE Canon rises in Beckford, and discharges its waters into the Avon a little above Tewkesbury. It is a boundary between the counties of Worcester and Gloucester.

The Town-Hall.

THE late centre of the town was occupied by a building called the Tolsey or Town-Hall, and two dwelling-houses adjoining, very old and of an ill appearance, and so situated as to render the passage for carriages from Church-Street into High-Street very inconvenient, and sometimes dangerous. The liberality of Sir William Codrington, Bart. one of our worthy representatives in parliament, has enabled the corporation to remove these buildings, so that the space on which they stood, now forms a noble opening, and adds greatly to the beauty of the streets. Sir William at an expence of more than twelve hundred pounds, has erected a new Town-Hall, in High-Street, and presented it to the Corporation.

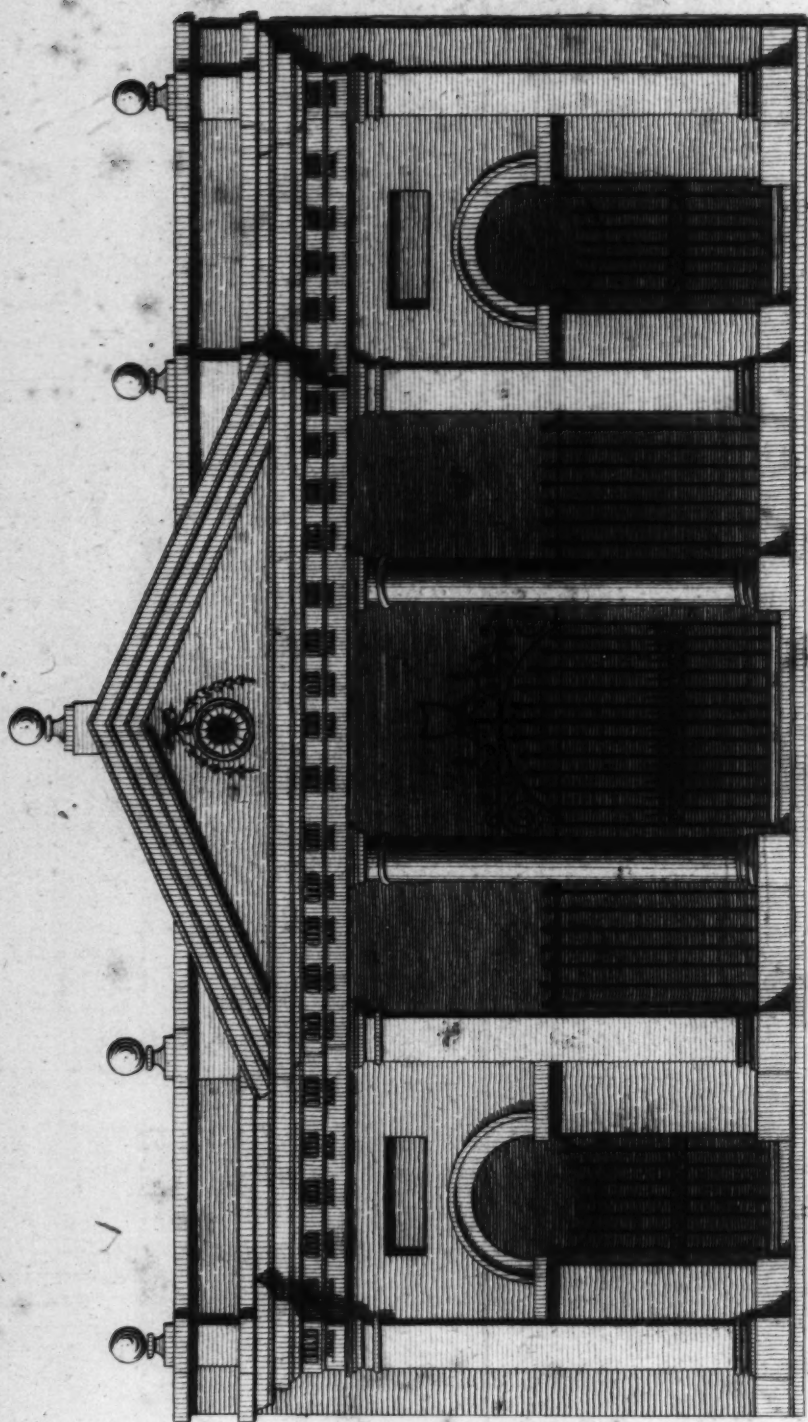
In this Hall the general quarter Sessions of the peace are held, and the public business of the town transacted.

The



The TOWN HALL, *TEWKESBURY*;

Published by Dyde & Son, Printers 1790.



Battery, engr.

R. J. Elgar, And. F.

The MARKET-HOUSE Tewkesbury.

Published by Dwyde & Son, Printers, 1790.

in 1625, William Ferrers gave 20l. a year out of his manor of Skellingthorpe in Lincolnshire, for the maintenance of the schoolmaster.

AT the upper-end of the Church-Street, a commodious building for a Market-Place has been lately erected, at the joint expence of twenty subscribers; to whom, (in consideration of their having erected such building) a lease has been granted, by the corporation, of the tolls for stallage, for the term of ninety-nine years, at the end of which term, the building and all the profits of the market, are to revert to the corporation.

The Free Grammar School.

THE free Grammar School, by the charter granted to this borough by king William, is called the School of William Ferrers, on account of his having been a principal benefactor to it. The bailiffs, justices, chamberlain, and town-clerk for the time being, are the governors, and the Rev. Mr. Robinson is the present master. The boys are elected by the governors, who are incorporated by the charter.

BENEFACTIONS. In 1600, sir Dudley Diggs gave 160l. with which, land called the Hollams,—one acre in the Oldbury,—and lands in Downbell's meadow, were purchased and settled to the use of the free school.

In 1625, William Ferrers gave 20l. a year out of his manor of Skellingthorpe in Lincolnshire, for the maintenance of the schoolmaster.

In

In 1625, William Aylce gave 70*l.* with which chief-rents were purchased. for the education of six poor children in the grammar school.

The Charity School.

THE right honourable lady dowager Capel, by will, dated the 18th of August 1719, devised certain lands in the county of Kent, to trustees in trust, to apply one twelfth part of the rents for the support and benefit of a charity school in Tewkesbury; and,

In 1724, Mr. Thomas Merret charged his lands with the payment of 50*s.* yearly to this school;

But the annual sum arising from these charities being small, an addition is made to it by the private subscription of some of the inhabitants.

Fifteen boys receive the benefit of this charity, who are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Here is also a large church, (which is particularly described in the next succeeding chapter,) several meeting-houses for dissenters of different denominations, and, an alms-house in the church-yard for ten poor widows, but without any endowment.

C H A P. V.

THE CHURCH, MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, &c.

Of the Church.

THE abbey church is a very large and magnificent edifice, in the form of a cross, vaulted at the top with stone work, with a tower in the middle standing on four arches, in which are eight musical bells and a set of chimes. It has a spacious aisle on each side, and a large handsome cross aisle, with an elegant chancel, divided from the choir by an organ erected at the parishioners expence in the year 1737. The roof of the church is covered with lead, and supported by seven large round pillars on each side, as is also the chancel by six neat pillars, and enlightened by seven large windows, which are ornamented with painted glass; viz. the two first windows at the entrance (one on each side) are divided into four compartments each, in which are painted the figures, in armour, of eight earls of Gloucester, distinguished by their arms. In the next window on the right, is the prophet Daniel; and on the left, Jeremiah; in the middle window king Solomon; next to him on the right, the prophet Joel; on the left a scutcheon parted per pale, 1. *Argent, a lion rampant sable.* 2. *Quarterly argent and gules, in the 2d and 3d a fret Or, over all on a bend sable three escallops*

E

f

of the first, for le Despencer. There are besides in these windows, 1. The arms of the Clares, *Or, three chevrons gules.* 2. Those of the abbey, *Gules, a cross Or.* 3. *Argent, five bars azure.* 4. *Barry undy Argent and Gules, a baton in bend azure,* for D'Amory. 5. *A lion sable crown'd Or.* 6. *Azure, a lion rampant gardant Or,* for Fitz-Hamon. 7. *Gules, ten bezants,* for le Zouch. Here is also a large vestry, where the records of the monastery were formerly kept, which has a strong iron door faced with wood.

At the entrance on the north-side is a very lofty and spacious portico, with a handsome iron gate before it; and, on the west side, (which is ornamented with a beautiful arch of stone work), the church has a very grand and majestic appearance, commanding at one view, the choir, organ, chancel, &c. which, with the windows before mentioned, have a very pleasing effect. Its length from east to west is 300 feet, the length of the great cross aisle 120 feet, breadth of the body and side aisles 70 feet, the breadth of the west front 100 feet, and, the height of the tower is 132 feet.

This church is in the deanry of Winchcomb, and was formerly a curacy, of inconsiderable value; but is now presented to as a vicarage; and has been so augmented by divers persons, that its present yearly value is about 170*l.* but there is no parsonage house or glebe land belonging to it. The patronage is in the crown, and the Reverend Mr. James Tatterfall is the present incumbent,

Antient

*Antient Monuments, Inscriptions, &c. which are to
be seen.*

Robert Fitz-Hamon (who built this church) was buried in the chapter-house in 1107, but removed into the church in 1241, where his bones were laid in a tomb of grey-marble, which had brasses on the top with his figure and ornaments, long since torn off. Abbot Parker inclosed the tomb in a chapel, now standing, on the right hand of the chancel, and round the top was wrote, but now not legible :

In ista capella jacet dns. Robertus filius Hamonis, hujus
loci Fundator.

In English,

In this chapel lies lord Robert, son of Hamon, of this
place the Founder.

Near the above is Mary Magdalen's or Spencer's Chapel, with a very curious arched roof, originally supported by six small marble pillars, of which two only are entire. It was ornamented with the pictures of our Saviour and his Apostles, and with many coats of arms, but they are now defaced. Round the upper-part of the wall is written,

Mementote domine Isabelle le Despencer comittisse de Warrewiek que hanc capellam fundavit in honorem Beatæ Mariæ Magdalene et obiit Londiniis apud Minores Anno Domini MCCCCXXXIX die sancti Johannis evangelistæ et sepulta in choro in dextram patris sui cujus animæ parcat Deus Amen.

Thus

Thus Englished ;

In memory of lady Isabella le Despencer, countess of Warwick, who founded this chapel in honour of the blessed Mary Magdalen ; and died at London in the Minors, on the day of Saint John the Evangelist, A. D. 1439, and was buried in the choir, at the right-hand of her father, whose Soul may God spare.

On the same side, under a canopy of very curious arched work of four stories, gradually diminishing, and finishing at top in one arch, highly ornamented in the Gothic taste, are the figures, in white marble, of George duke of Clarence and Isabel his wife, lying at full length.

On the south-side of the chancel is the chapel of the Holy Trinity ; erected to the memory of Edward Despencer by Elizabeth his wife. His effigies, in armour, is placed at the top of this chapel in a sup-plicating posture, having the arms of the Despercens painted on his surcoat.

Opposite to the duke and dutchess of Clarence, under another arch of hollow work, is the tomb of Guy D'O'Brien, with his figure on the top, in armour, and bearing arms, on the right *three piles en point*, and on the left *three lozenges* ; the piles being the arms of the Obrien's, and the lozenges of the Montacutes.

A little

A little further is the effigies of a monk, under another arch of curious hollow work, who is said to have been starved here ; but no account can be given of him that will prove satisfactory.

Under an arch of stone, near the chapel of the Holy Trinity, lies, as 'tis said, Robert Fortington, 12th abbot of this place, who died in 1253. Over it are these arms carved in stone, *A chevron between three escallops, over all a palmer's staff in pale* ; but no figure.

Nearly opposite to the above, is an antient altar-monument of grey marble, on the top of which is a cross carved, and round the verge, which was inlaid with brass, is this inscription ;

IOHANNES . ABBAS . PVIVS . LOC

In English,

JOHN, ABBOT OF THIS PLACE.

Near the former, under two arches, are two other altar-monuments of grey marble, which are said to be for two abbots of this monastery.

On the south-side of the church, under an arch,
lies

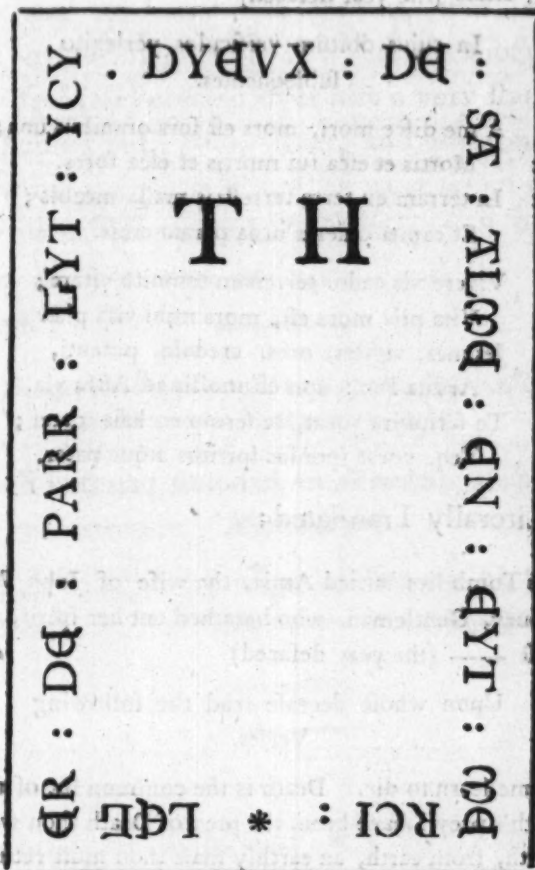
lies Edmund duke of Somerset, who was beheaded after the battle of Tewkesbury, 1471.

Directly opposite, on the north-side, under an arch, lies lord Wenlock, who was killed by the said duke of Somerset in the battle of Tewkesbury. He is represented in armour, bearing on his shield, *Gules, a chevron Or between three lions argent.* He is said to have been gentleman of the horse to the prince of Wales.

Under the tower, at the entrance into the chancel, beneath a plain stone which had brass plates affixed to it, lies the unfortunate Edward prince of Wales, (son of king Henry the 6th,) who was murdered after the battle aforesaid, by the adherents of king Edward the 4th.

NOTE. For particulars relative to the persons mentioned in the first five paragraphs of the preceding Monumental Inscriptions, &c. the reader is referred to the *ANTIEN HISTORY*.

In the body of the church, between two pillars,
is an old stone, as under :



In English,

Leger de Parr lies here. God on his Soul have mercy.

The

The following inscription is taken from a brass plate on a stone in the body of the church :

In hoc Tumulo sepulto jacet Amia uxor Johannis Wiatt
Tewkesburiensis Generosi quæ spiritum exhalavit xxv August
Ao. Dni. ----- (the year defaced)

In cujus obitum versiculos perlegito
subsequentes.

A : A me discite mori, mors est fors omnibus una ;
M : Mortis et esca fui mortis et esca fores.
I : In terram ex terra terrestris massa meabis ;
E : Et capiet cineres urna parata cinis.
V : Vivere vis cælo. terrenam temnito vitam ;
V : Vita pijs mors est, mors mihi vita piæ.
J : Jejunies, vigiles, ores, credasq. potenti,
A : Ardua Fac : non est mollis ad Astra via.
T : Te scriptura vocat, te sermo ecclesia mater ;
T : Teq. vocat sponfus spiritus atque pater.

Thus Literally Translated :

In this Tomb lies buried Amie, the wife of John Wiatt, of
Tewkesbury, Gentleman, who breathed out her spirit, the 25th
of August ----- (the year defaced)

Upon whose decease read the following
Verses.

From me learn to die. Death is the common lot of all.
Death's prey I have been, the prey of Death thou wilt be,
To earth, from earth, an earthly mass thou must return ;
And thy ashes the ashy urn shall receive.
Wouldst thou live in heaven, despise the life of earth.
Life to the pious is Death. A pious death is life to me.
Fast, watch, pray, believe in the omnipotent.
Arduous 'tis true ; but the way to heaven is not easy.
The scripture, the word, the church call thee ;
The bride, the spirit, and the Father invite thee.

Antient Monuments, &c. which are destroyed.

Richard de Clare the second, was buried, in 1262, in the chancel of Tewkesbury abbey, where his wife Maud erected over him a very stately tomb, ornamented with gold, silver, and precious stones; the sword and spurs which he wore when alive, and other valuable materials. On this tomb was a large image of the earl in silver, and the following epitaph:

Hic pudor Hippolyti, Paridis gena, sensus Ulyssis,
Æneæ pietas, Hectoris ira, jacet

Which is thus translated by *Weaver*, in his *Funeral Monuments*:

Chaste Hippolite and Paris faire; Ulysses wise and fly;
Æneas kind, fierce Hector, here jointly entomb'd lye.

Behind the high altar was the chapel of saint Edmund the martyr, known by the legend of him described in fret work on the top of the chapel, his being shot with arrows, beheaded, and a wolf defending his head from other beasts.

Modern Inscriptions. In the Church.

MONUMENTS.

Behind the chancel, on a neat monument of white marble, are the following arms and inscription :

Baron and femme, 1. Argent, a fess sable, and in chief three cinquefoils vert, for Hale. 2. Argent, three Cornish-Coughs proper, for Penniston.

THIS MONUMENT

Is Erected by THO. HALE Gent,
In Memory of

His Pious and Vertuous Consort LETITIA the
Daughter of the Hon. Sir THOMAS PENISTON
late of Cornewell in the County of OXON Bart.
deceased and Dame ELIZABETH his Wife, Sole
Daughter and Heiress of Sir CORNELIUS
FAIREMEDOW deceased. She died the 3d of
November 1700

Aged 32 Years.

In the great cross aisle is a monument of free-stone,
on which are the arms and inscription following :

1. *Argent, a saltire azure, for Slaughter ; impaling,*
2. *Argent, on a bend gules, three mascles of the first.*

Here under lyeth the body of Mrs. Anne Slaughter daughter of
Daniel Pert, Esq. and wife of Paris Slaughter of Slaughter Esq.
who lived a sincere professour and honourer of pure religion. a
Patronesse of the Religious and dyed about the 84th year of her
age. Oct. 28. A. D. 1640.

In

In the same aisle is a monument of grey marble, with these arms and the following inscription :

*Gules, on a fess argent three lioncels passant gardant
purpure, for Oldisworth ; impaling, Gules, an
escutcheon argent within an orle of eight stars
or, for Chamberlayne.*

To the Happy Memory of

MARY OLDISWORTH,

Daughter of Thomas Chamberlayne of Oddington Esq.
Wife to Nicholas Oldisworth Gent. Son of Robert
Oldisworth of Fairford Esq. mother of Mary the wife
of John Sherwood Gent. and also of Margarite wife of
John Mann Gent. She lived a virgin 29 yeares, a wife
5 and a widow 39, and died the 4th of August 1684,
aged 73.

She was a pattern of Piety, Charity, Modesty, Chastity,
Temperance, and Frugality, of a pleasant Conversation,
Beloved by all, and now Wanted by Many, all that
was mortal lyes interred near this place expecting a
joyful Resurrection.

In the same aisle is a monument with the arms and
inscription following :

*Quarterly, or and gules, over all on a bend sable three
escallops argent.*

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF PRISCILLA THE WIFE
OF HENRY TRACY OF SOUTHWEEKE, ESQ. (THE
ONLY DAUGHTER OF CHARLES EVRE SON OF THE
RT. HON. WM. LORD EVRE BARON OF WITTON
AND MALDON) WHO DIED THE 14TH OF MARCH
Ao. DOM. 1632.

In the same aisle, on an inclosed monument in which is the effigies of John Roberts of Fiddington, gent. are the following arms and inscription :

Per pale argent and gules, over all a lion rampant sable.

Here resteth what was mortal of John Roberts of Fiddington, Gent. Careful he was to maintain Tillage, the Maintenance of Mankind. He feared God, was faithful to his Country, Friends, good to the Poore and and Common Wealth : Just to all Men. Who left us Jan. 1631, Aged 77.

Round the Verge of this Monument are these Words:

FOR CHRIST IS TO MEE BOTH IN LIFE AND IN DEATH ADVANTAGE. Phillippians 1. 21.

On a monument of free stone, in the same aisle, are these arms, with the following latin inscription:

Argent, on a chief, sable, three lions heads erased of the first, langued gules.

MEMORIÆ SACRVM

Charissimo patri Conano Richardsono ab Equestri familia Richardsonorum de Pershor oriundo, cuius recentiore ætatem, linguarum Varietas, peritia inartibus progressum uero huius Oppidi Summatertiaq. præfectura merito decorauerunt.

Cui Vero cum octogessimum Sextum ætatis Suæ attigisset annum, Ehui

postremus illuxit dies.

Eius unicus filius Edwardus Richardsonus amoris ac pietatis ergo parentauit.

On the north-side of the chancel is an elegant monument of white marble edged with gold, on which are the arms and inscription following :

1. *Gules, a cross engrailed Or, in the first quarter a mullet argent.* 2. *Azure, a chevron ermine between three lions heads erased Or, langued gules.*

IN MEMORY

Of GEORGE PEYTON, M. D.

Whose Probity and Piety, will, we hope entitle him to a Joyfull Resurrection.

He died October 22, 1742.

Aged 63.

In the same grave is deposited the Body of Elizabeth the Widow of the above Dr. Peyton, She was the eldest Daughter of Thomas Karver Gent. of the City of Worcester, and in every Department of Life, was exemplary in her Conduct, and of a true Christian Disposition to God and Man. She died May 29,

1773

Aged 76.

Near the foregoing is another elegant white-marble monument, on which are these arms with an inscription as follows :

Gules, a chevron between three griffins heads erased Or.

In Memory of

CHARLES WYNDE ESQ. High Bayliff,

Who died the 8th of September 1716, Aged 67 :

He gave ten pounds per ann. for ever to be distributed by Trustees according to the letter of his Will, if not so done to be stop'd by his heir or possessor of the Estate as oft as deficient.

Quamque Opus Exegi &c.

On

On the same side of the chancel is a monument
with the following arms and inscription ,

*Within a lozenge, azure, a chevron ermine between
three escallops argent.*

This Monument

Is erected to the Memory of Elizabeth Townsend the
Daughter of Anthony Townsend Gent. and Elizabeth
his wife who was Daughter of John Mann, Sen. Gent.
and Bridget his Wife.

Shee was a person of a true and unaffected piety
Of a modest & sweet behaviour
Of a generous & exemplary Charity
For by her last Will & Testament
Shee gave two hundred pounds to be layd
Out for the Benefit of the Minister of God's
Word in this Parish and his Successors
for ever.

Shee died July 29 : 1685
Aged 33.

Let her own works prais her in the Gates. Prov. 31. 31.

Against a pillar in the church :

1. *Azure, a fess ermine between three wolves heads erased Or. impaling, 2. Or, a fret azure.*

Insigne pietatis exemplar,

MARIÆ charissima uxor GEORGII TAYLER, Gen. Filia
Reverenci ROBERTI EATON, Sen. primo Aprilis die.

Anno Domini 1726 patienter expiravit Ætat. 62,

Et hic Juxta intercolumnium cum matre et sorore suis
requiescit.

Et in hoc templo prope ostium adyti præfatus ROBERTUS
hujus ecclesiæ quondam dignissimus pastor cum filio Johanne suo
sepultus.

GEORGIUS

GEORGIUS TAYLER Gen: Mariæ præd. Maritus
Ob. 19. Decembris Anno Salutis 1735 Ætatis 67.

ANNA HAYWARD Georgii Præd. Neplis,
Ob: 23 Jan. 1749, Ætat. 13.

ON FLAT STONES.

Behind the Chancel.

Arms, within a lozenge, *Party per pale*, 1. Stafford, Or, a *chevron gules*, a *mullet for difference*. 2. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *three bars*, for Stanford, 2d and 3d, *Sable*, a *chevron between three stag's horns with the scalps argent*, for Cocks.

Here lies the hon. Elianor Stanford, daughter of Edward Stanford, Esq. of Sawford in the County of Warwick by his wife Katharine Cocks of Northey in the County of Gloucester. She was the wife of the Hon. Francis Stafford, Son of William Lord Viscount Stafford and Lady Mary Countesse of Stafford his wife, descended from the antient Princes, the Staffords Dukes of Buckingham and Earls of Stafford, &c. She had issue by him one Son named Henry, who puts this Stone upon her, in Memory of a Pious wife and tender mother. She departed this life the 26th day of October Anno Dni. 1707.

Within a lozenge, *Gules*, a *dexter hand coupé argent on a chief of the second three fighting cocks of the first*.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Catharine Hancock Daughter of William Hancock Esq. and Anne his wife who died November 24th 1729, Aged 67.

Arms,

Arms, Azure, two bars argent between three lions passant in pale Or.

Here lies Frances sometime most tender wife of
Edmond Boylston, Gen. and eldest Daughter of
Henry Minterne Esq. who dyed the 8th Day of
February 1656 : ætat. suæ : 28.

With Charles, third Son to the said Edmond and
Frances, who died the 6th of March 1656.

She was the Mirror of her Sex
for vertue and true pietie

A patterne faire and cleere Index
for meekness and Sobriety.

God grant vs all whilst glasse doth run
to live in Christ as she hath done.

Argent, six lioncels rampant sable, 3, 2, 1.

Here lies the Body of Lieutenant Wm. Felton, Gent.
late of Gen. Shirly's Regiment of Foot, who departed
this Life Aug. 15, 1762, Aged 27.

Farwell vain World, I've known enough of thee,
And value not what thou canst say of me,
Thy smiles I court not, nor thy frowns I fear,
All's one to me, my head lies quiet here.

*Within a lozenge, Or, between two bends ruby an escallop
in the chief point sable.*

Here lyeth Anne the Eldest Daughter of Sir
Pavle Tracy, Knight, first wife to Edward
Hall, Esq. & Widowe to William Inngram
Esq. who deceased the 24th of February,
Anno Dni. 1639.

Arms,

*Arms, Sable, on a chevron, between three hinds
argent, as many annulets Or.*

Motto: CONATVS INMAGNIS LAVDANDVS.

Here lyeth the Body of Henry Collet of this Town Gent. who departed this life the 29th of September 1712, aged 73.

And also the Body of Henry Collet Esq. his Son late one of the Benchers of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester. He died the 26th of July 1722. Aged 55.

Elizabeth Collet (Relict of the first above named Henry Collet) died the 17th of August 1724, Aged 73.

SARAH, Daughter of the aforefaid Henry and Elizabeth Collet, and the beloved wife of Edmond Bradbury Gent. died the ninth of September 1728.

Here lyeth the Body of Benj. Collet late of this Town Surgeon son of Benj. and Jemima Collet both deceased. Ob: 3d May 1757, Æt. 28.

On a Stone adjoining.

Elizabeth the wife of Benjamin Collet Esq. died November 25th 1725, Aged 50.

Benjamin Collet Esq. departed this Life April the second 1738, Aged 36.

Here also lyeth the body of Elizabeth the daughter of Benjamin Collet Esq. by Jemima his wife who departed this life March 27th 1740. Aged 4 Years.

Jemima Collet Widow of the above named Benj. Collet, died Nov. the 22d 1753, Aged 52.

Here lyeth the Body of Bridget daughter of Henry Collet and Bridget his wife, Ob: 30th August 1754, Æt. 14 Months.

And also the Body of Benjamin Son of the said Henry and Bridget Collet, Ob: 9th April 1763, Æt. 3 Days.

On a Stone near the above.

Here lyes the body of Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Collet and Elizabeth his wife, Obt. 23 June 1760, Æt. 6 Years.

Also of the above named Joseph Collet, Obt: 4th June 1771, aged 41 Years.

Benjamin

Benjamin Collet aged 14 Years, Obt: 31st Oct. 1773

On another Stone adjoining.

In Memory of Bridget late Wife of Henry Collet Esq. Obt. 9th May 1763, Aet. 35.

Also of the above named HENRY COLLET Esq. Barrister at Law, Ob: 21st August 1774, aged 47 Years.

Also of John Waterworth Collet Gent. Son of the above named Henry and Bridget Collet, Ob: 13th July 1778, aged 21.

Also of Jemima Collet Daughter of the said Henry and Bridget Collet who died April 10th 1783, Aged 31 Years.

Also of Frances Collet youngest daughter of the said Henry and Bridget Collet, Ob. 22d December 1786, Aged 27 Years.

1. Or, a cross quarterly quartered, gules and sable, in the first quarter an eagle displayed of the last, for Webb. impaling, 2. Argent, on a chevron gules between three owls sable, three lozenges ermine; on a chief azure three hawthorn trees Or, for Haselwood.

Here lyes the Body of Mrs. Mary Webb, Widow of the Rev. Mr. John Webb late Rector of Breedon in the County of Worcester and the Daughter of Sir Tho. Haslewood, who departed this life the 3d of Aug. 1735, Aged 47.

*Argent, on a cross sable a leopard's head cabossed
Or, a crescent for difference.*

Here lyeth the body of Charles Bridges Esq. second sone of Sir Giles Bridges of Wilton-Castle Barronet, who departed this life the 5th Day of May Ano. 1669.

Anne Bridges Widowe died the 25th of January 1695.

On a stone adjoining,

Gyles Bridges Gent. died the 19th of June 1785.

Party

Party per pale, 1. Argent, a lion passant gules, langued azure, on three bars wavy azure; on a chief of the last three bezants, for Hankins. 2. Gules, on a cross floy, argent pierced, twelve escallops, three on each extremity paleways sable, for Humphreys.

D'Avenant Hankins, Esq.

Obit 6th Oct. 1782,

Ætatis 54.

Robert and Thomas De Hankins, sons of Frederic De Hankins of Mayon Castle in Normandy, came over with Duke William, Anno 1066, who for their noble service done in that, and other warlike actions, were honoured and rewarded; Robert he Knighted and made Governour of his Castle of Carlisle in Cumberland, a place of great Trust, and gave Thomas an estate near Whitehaven, in the same county, and also this Coat of Arms, to them and their posterity, to bear in memory of the same for ever.

Arms. 1. Argent, on a chief gules two Stags heads cabossed Or, for Popham. impaling, 2. Vert, a chevron between three greyhounds courant argent.

Here was buried Sept. 1775 the body of Mrs. DOROTHY POPHAM, wife of EDWARD POPHAM, Esq. of Tewkesbury Lodge.

Here also lieth LETTITIA Daughter of EDWARD POPHAM, Esq. by DOROTHY his wife, she departed this Life the 6th day February 1753 in the 29th year of her age.

On a stone adjoining.

Here lieth the body of Edward Popham, Esq. of Tewkesbury Lodge who departed this Life the 20th day of May 1753 Aged 65 Years.

Benjamin Collet aged 14 Years, Obt: 31st Oct. 1773

On another Stone adjoining.

In Memory of Bridget late Wife of Henry Collet Esq. Obt. 9th May 1763, Æt. 35.

Also of the above named HENRY COLLET Esq. Barrister at Law, Ob: 21st August 1774, aged 47 Years.

Also of John Waterworth Collet Gent. Son of the above named Henry and Bridget Collet, Ob: 13th July 1778, aged 21.

Also of Jemima Collet Daughter of the said Henry and Bridget Collet who died April 10th 1783, Aged 31 Years.

Also of Frances Collet youngest daughter of the said Henry and Bridget Collet, Ob. 22d December 1786, Aged 27 Years.

1. Or, a cross quarterly quartered, gules and sable, in the first quarter an eagle displayed of the last, for Webb. impaling, 2. Argent, on a chevron gules between three owls sable, three lozenges ermine; on a chief azure three hawthorn trees Or, for Haselwood.

Here lyes the Body of Mrs. Mary Webb, Widow of the Rev. Mr. John Webb late Rector of Brecon in the County of Worcester and the Daughter of Sir Tho. Haslewood, who departed this life the 3d of Aug. 1735, Aged 47.

*Argent, on a cross sable a leopard's head cabossed
Or, a crescent for difference.*

Here lyeth the body of Charles Bridges Esq. second son of Sir Giles Bridges of Wilton-Castle Barronet, who departed this life the 5th Day of May Ano. 1669.

Anne Bridges Widowe died the 25th of January 1695.

On a stone adjoining,

Gyles Bridges Gent. died the 19th of June 1785.

Party

Party per pale, 1. Argent, a lion passant gules, langued azure, on three bars wavy azure; on a chief of the last three bezants, for Hankins. 2. Gules, on a cross flossy, argent pierced, twelve escallops, three on each extremity paleways sable, for Humphreys.

D'Avenant Hankins, Esq.

Obit 6th Oct. 1782,

Ætatis 54.

Robert and Thomas De Hankins, sons of Frederic De Hankins of Mayon Castle in Normandy, came over with Duke William, Anno 1066, who for their noble service done in that, and other warlike actions, were honoured and rewarded; Robert he Knighted and made Governour of his Castle of Carlisle in Cumber-land, a place of great Trust, and gave Thomas an estate near Whitehaven, in the same county, and also this Coat of Arms, to them and their posterity, to bear in memory of the same for ever.

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On a stone adjoining.

Here lieth the body of Edward Popham, Esq. of Tewkesbury Lodge who departed this Life the 20th day of May 1753 Aged 65 Years.

In the great cross aile :

Vert, a saltire wavy ermine.

Edwardus Wakeman Armiger qui obiit 3 die Decembris An.
Dni. 1634. Resurget et Vivet per illum qui dixit Ego sum Re-
surrectio et Vita,

Ann the Daughter of William Wakeman Gent, deceased 22d
July Anno Dom. 1693

In the same aile :

Here lyeth the body of Edward Hatch Gent. who de-
parted this Life the 9th day of January 1667.

Arms, Cules, two demi lions passant guardant Or.

The noble parts of him who here doth lye

In Law and Learning and of Policie

And with all virtues which from heaven are sent

Doe well deserve a Golden Monument

Oh cruell death could nothing thee asuage

To spare with us the Darling of our age.

Ecce Venio Cito.

On a brass plate in the body of the church :

1. Three lozenges conjoined in fess, on that in the cen-
tre a martlet for difference. 2. As Roberts.

Elleanor Freeman.-----

A Virgin blofom in her May

Of Youth and Vertues, turn'd to clay ;

Rich Earth ! accomplisht with those graces

That adorne Saints for Heavenly places !

Let not Death boast his conquering power ;

Shee'le rise a Starre, that fell a Flower :

-----deceased May the 2d

An. 1653, aged 21.

IN

IN THE CHURCH-YARD.

A Tomb, on the west-side, and inclosed in a cradle of iron railing, occurs with the following curious inscription ; irrefragably proving the divinity of our Saviour, and a perfect equality of the Second with the First Person in the God-head, from the same names and attributes being indiscriminately ascribed to both, in the original language of the Holy Scripture.

The Left Side.

The Remains
OF
the most affectionate, endearing and best of Women,
MARY SMITH,
late wife of

The Reverend WILLIAM SMITH,
were deposited here, on November 12th, 1787 ;
in the 46th Year of her Age.

A disconsolate and inconsoleable Husband erects this small Tribute
to the Memory of her, who was dearer to him than his own Life.

Qualis fuit, postrema Dies indicabit.

For we shall all stand before the Judgment seat of CHRIST. (a)
ALEIM [GOD] shall bring every Work into Judgment with every secret Thing,
whether *it be good*, or whether *it be evil*. (b)
For ALEIM [GOD] is Judge Himself. (c) JEHOVAH cometh to judge the Earth ; (d)
And saith, I will gather all Nations and Tongues. (e) — *Wherefore*,
Hear, O Israel, JEHOVAH our ALEIM is JEHOVAH alone, (f) The most HIGH. (g)
As I live, saith the LORD [JEHOVAH, ALEIM] every Knee shall bow to ME,
and every Tongue shall confess to GOD [ALEIM] (h)
Every Tongue shall confess, that JESUS CHRIST is the LORD [JEHOVAH, ALEIM],
to the Glory of [JEHOVAH, ALEIM] GOD the Father. (i)

(a) Rom. XIV. 10. — (b) Eccles. XII. 14. — (c) Ps. L. 6. — (d) 1 Chron. XVI. 33. Ps. XCVI. 13.
— (e) Isa. LXVI. 18. — (f) Deut. VI. 4. Mark XII. 29, 32. — (g) Ps. LXXXIII. 18. — (h) Rom.
XIV. 11. Isa. XLV. 23. — (i) Phil. II. 11. Isa, LXVI. 18.

The Feet.

יְהוָה is the same } I AM, in { O. T. as Exod. III. 14. and
E L O I M } incommunicable Name { N. T. as John VIII. 24, 28, 58. Matt. XIV. 27

O JEHOVAH, the ALEIM [God] of Isral, Who dwellest
between the Cherubs, Thou only art the ALEIM
over all the Kingdoms of the Earth. (a)
The four living Creatures rest not Day and Night,
saying, Holy, Holy, Holy, LORD [JEHOVAH] of Hosts,
GOD [ALEIM] Almighty, Who was, and is, and is to come. (b)
Trust ye in JEHOVAH for ever;

For in JAH JEHOVAH is everlasting Safety. (c)
JESUS CHRIST the same Yesterday, To-day, and for ever. (d)
How amiable are Thy Mansions,

O Thou JEHOVAH the ALEIM of Hosts. (e)
Blessed be JEHOVAH the ALEIM of Isral,
From everlasting, & to everlasting
Amen, and Amen. (f)

לא ינעמי ונצחתי אל תאמין
נעמי ולא כנחתי אל תאמין
נעמי ונצחתי תאמין :

(a) 2 Kings xix. 15.=(b) Rev. iv. 8. Isa. vi. 3. & xlv. 6.=(c)
Judges v. 3.=(d) Heb. xiii. 8.=(e) Ps. lxxxiv. 1, 8.=(f) Ps. xli. 13.

יְהוָה } is the ESSENCE,
יְהוָה } He Who is, or
O ΩΝ } the BEING, in
Exod. xv. 2. Isa. xli. 2. xxvi. 4.
and
Rev. i. 4, 8. iv. 8, xi. 17.

The Head.

The CHERUBIM of Glory, or Similitude of the ALEIM,
the Almighty CREATORS, with Man in Union. Heb. IX. 5.

CHERUBIC FIGURES,

Carved and Coloured,

From the Plate in Julius Bates's New Translation of
the Pentateuch, or that in the second edition of Park-
hurst's Heb. Lex.

Exod. XXV. 18-22. XXXVII. 7-9. 2 Chron. III. 10. V. 8. 1 Kings
VI. 23-28. VIII. 7. Ezek. I. 5-11. X. 14, 18-21. Exod. XL. 20.
2 Kings XIX. 15. Lev. IV. 6. XVI. 12-14. Heb. IX. 4, 5. Confer v.
13. Rev. VIII. 4. and V. 8.

C H A P. VI.

ANTIENT HISTORY.

000

Of the Founders and Foundation of the Church, &c.

IN the reigns of Ethelred, Kenred, and Ethelbald, kings of Mercia*, there flourished in Mercia two brothers, Odo and Dodo, great noblemen, who in the year 715 founded a monastery† on their own estate at Tewkesbury, and dedicated it to the virgin mother, and endowed it with the manor of Stanway|| in Gloucestershire, and other possessions sufficient to

to keep and to be able to maintain

* The kingdom of Mercia, the finest and most considerable of all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, contained the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and part of Hertford. Its length was 160 miles, breadth about 100 miles. Derivation from the Saxon *Mep*, signifying AROUND.

+ "Where their palace formerly stood as they shew us by the following inscription :

PANC, AULAM. RELIA. DODO. DUX. CONSECRARI.
FECIT. IN. ECCLESIAM.

CAMDEN'S BRIT.

|| This estate continued in the abbey of Tewkesbury until the Dissolution, it was then granted from the crown to William Tracy of Toddington, esq. and his descendants.

maintain a prior and four or five monks, who were of the Benedictin order†.

In the year 800, Hugh, a nobleman of Mercia, (being patron of the priory of Tewkesbury,) procured Brictric, king of the West-Saxons, (who married the daughter of Offa, a Mercian king,) to be buried there, in St. Faith's chapel, where he himself in the year 812, was also buried.

In the year 980, a nobleman named Haylward Snow, (from his fair complexion,) and descended from king Edward the elder, founded a monastery on his own estate at Cranburne in Dorsetshire, and at that time subjected the priory of Tewkesbury, (of which he was patron,) to the abbey of Cranburne. Algar his eldest son by his wife Algive, succeeded him in his estate, who dying, was succeeded by his son* Brictric.

This Brictric being ambassador at the court of Baldwin, earl of Flanders, Maud, the earl's daughter fell violently in love with him, but being slighted, she afterwards married William the Conqueror, and after the Norman conquest, revenge taking place for
such

† The order of the Benedictins is the most antient and the richest order of the monks, from whence many other eminent orders have been derived. St. Benedict was born at Nursi in Italy : he instituted his order at Mont Cassin in the year 516, and died at that place in 543. There have been of this order, 4 emperors, 12 empresses, 46 kings, and 51 queens.

* Historians have stated, that Algar died without issue, and was succeeded by his BROTHER Brictric; but, that Brictric was the son of Algar appears by many passages in *Domesday Book*, particularly under the manor of Tewkesbury.

such flight, and the conqueror being tempted with his large estate, she worked Brietric's ruin; who was seized in his manor of Hanley, or Stanley, and sent prisoner to Winchester, where he died without issue, and was there buried; and the king gave Brietric's honour of Gloucester to the queen, who held it for her life; but she dying in 1083, the king retained it in his own hands; and the conqueror dying in 1087, his son William, surnamed Rufus, (from the colour of his hair,) succeeded him, who sometime afterwards gave Brietric's honour of Gloucester* to Robert Fitz-Hamon, son of Hamon lord of Corboile in Normandy, as a reward for the many services he had performed for his late father.†

In the year 1102, the said Robert Fitz-Hamon, at the instance of Sybil his wife and Girald the abbot of Cranburne, re-built Tewkesbury church with all the offices‡, and endowed it with many large possessions,

* After the conqueror's death, his third son, Henry, claimed his mother's possessions in England, of which king William dis-seized him, bestowing them on Robert Fitz-Hamon, son-in-law of Robert de Montgomery earl of Shrewsbury; whereby Henry (afterwards Hen. 1. of England,) was reduced during his brother's reign, to a very narrow subsistence in Normandy.

† Robert Fitz-Hamon in 1091, made a descent into South-Wales, slew Rhees ap Tudor the last prince thereof, and conquered Glamorganshire. His style in his charters runs thus:

“ Sir Robert Fitz-Hamon, by the grace of God, prince of
“ Glamorgan, earl of Corboile, baron of Thorigny and Gran-
“ ville, lord of Gloucester, Bristol, Tewkesbury, and Cardiff,
“ conqueror of Wales, near kinsman of the king, and general
“ of his highness's army in France.”

‡ The monastery at Tewkesbury being almost ruin'd by age and the fury of the wars, was, in 1102, rebuilt by Robert Fitz-

sessions, and it being judged that this place exceeded the monastery of Cranburne in fruitfulness of soil and pleasantness of situation; abbot Gerald and the monks that year removed to Tewkesbury, leaving only a prior and two monks at Cranburne, to keep up the memory of the founder of that place; changed the abbey of Cranburne into a priory, and subjected it for the future to the abbey of Tewkesbury. In the re-taking of Falaize in Normandy, he was struck on the temple, which deprived him of his senses, and dying soon after, (March 1107,) he was brought over and buried in the chapter-house of Tewkesbury; but his bones, in 1241, were wrapt in fine diaper and removed by Robert (the third abbot of that name) into the church, and interred between two pillars, in a plain tomb above-ground, on the right-hand of the chancel; and afterwards Thomas Parker, the eighteenth abbot, in 1397, caused the chapel of carved stone that now is, to be erected over him, and appointed a mass for the dead to be celebrated every day in memory of the founder and his wife. Robert Fitz-Hamon left issue by his wife Sybil, four daughters,—Mabel, Hawise, Cecile, and Amice,

King

Hamon, piously designing to make what satisfaction he was able, for the loss the church of Bajeux in Normandy sustained, which Hen. 1. consumed with fire to free him from prison, but afterwards repenting of the fact rebuilt it.

“It cannot,” saith William of Malmesbury, “be easily conceived, how much Robert Fitz-Hamon adorned and beautified this monastery, where the stateliness of the buildings ravished the eyes, and the pious charity of the monks the affections of all persons that came thither.”

King Henry the first, after the death of Robert Fitz-Hamon, being unwilling so great an estate as the honour of Gloucester should be divided amongst sisters, made Hawise abbess of Winchester, Cecile abbess of Shaftsbury, married Amice to the earl of Brittain, and married Mabel to his bastard son Robert*, creating him first consul and earl of Gloucester. This earl every Sunday in the year had the abbot of Tewkesbury and twelve of the monks to dine with him. He built the castle in Bristol, and gave every tenth stone in the building of the castle towards the building of a chapel to the virgin Mary in the priory of St. James' in Bristol, which he had founded

* Robert, natural son of Henry the 1st. was by Nesta, the daughter of Rhees ap Tudor, prince of South Wales.

All writers agree in giving this young nobleman a most excellent character, "who had no inconsiderable tincture of learning, and was the patron of all those who excelled in it; qualities rare at all times in a nobleman of his high rank, but particularly in an age when knowledge and valour were thought incompatible, and not to be able to read was a mark of nobility." Again, "He was unquestionably the wisest man of those times; and his virtue was such, that even those times could not corrupt it. If when the nation was grown equally tired of Matilda, and of Stephen, he had aspired to obtain the crown for himself, he might very possibly have gained it from both; but he thought it less glorious to be a king, than to preserve his honour inviolate. He seems to have acted only from the purest and noblest principles of justice and duty, without pride, without passion, without any private views, or selfish ambition; and to this admirable temper of mind, he joined all the address and extensive abilities, that are peculiarly necessary for the head of a party; who must connect and keep together great numbers of independent persons, held by no regular bond of obedience; conciliate their different passions and interests, endure their absurdities, soothe their ill-humour, manage their pride, and establish an absolute authority over them, without seeming to exercise any, but that of persuasion."

founded and subjected to the abbey of Tewkesbury. He died the 31st of October 1147, of a fever, at Gloucester, and was buried at Bristol, in the choir of St. James's priory, under a tomb of green jasper. He left issue by the said Mabel his wife, four sons,—William, Roger, Haman, and Philip ; and one daughter named Maud.

William his son and heir succeeded him, who married Hawise the daughter of the earl of Leicester. This earl William confirmed all the charters, &c. which his ancestors had granted to Tewkesbury. He died in November 1183*, and was buried in the abbey of Keynsham, in Somersetshire, which he had founded. He left issue three daughters,—Mabel, Amice, and Isabel.

Isabel, the youngest, and with her the earldom of Gloucester, lordship of Tewkesbury, &c. were bestowed by king Richard on his brother John, earl of Cornwall, called Lackland, and afterwards king of England. He built the long bridge at Tewkesbury, and gave the whole toll of his market there for the repair of it. Soon after his accession to the crown, in 1199, having no issue, he divorced Isabel for cause of barrenness, and in 1213 gave her in marriage (some say sold her for 20000 marks) to Geoffry de Mandeville earl of Essex, but detained in his own hands the town of Bristol, and the Gloucestershire estate, part of her inheritance, till the

* Dugdale's Bar. 1173. Sir R. Atkyns, 1183.

the year 1215, when he resigned those territories to Geoffry, who was killed at a tournament in London the next year, Isabel in the same king's reign and with his consent, married Hugh de Burgh, chief justice of England; and in or about 1218 died without issue, whereby the honour of Gloucester came to her nephew

Almeric Montfort, son of the earl of D'Evereux, in Normandy, by Mabel, eldest daughter of earl William. He married Milicent, the daughter of Hugh Gournai, and died in or about the year 1221, without issue, and was buried at Keynsham.

Whereupon Gilbert de Clare, son and heir of Richard de Clare* earl of Hertford, who married Amice the second daughter of the said earl William, was admitted to the honours of Gloucester and Glamorgan, and the lordships annexed, as his legal inheritance. He was the first earl of Gloucester and Hertford, both which earldoms he held jointly. He resided at Holmes-Castle, (which was situated on an eminence at the S. W. end of the town of Tewkesbury, but is now destroyed†,) and married Isabel daughter

* Richard de Clare was descended from Richard, who came over with William the Conqueror, and was eldest son to the earl of Brian, in Normandy; he was one of the chief justices of England in that king's reign, and was seised of 38 manors in Surry, 85 in Essex, 3 in Cambridgeshire, 2 in Kent, 1 in Middlesex, 1 in Wilts, 1 in Devonshire, and 95 in Suffolk, whereof Clare was the principal.

† Leland speaking of this castle says, "In the time of mind, (i. e. in memory,) some ruins of bottoms of walls did then appear, and now it is called Holme Hill. The time of the

daughter of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke. This earl Gilbert, in 1230, gave to Tewkesbury abbey the Mythe wood ; and dying the same year, was buried in the middle of the chancel of Tewkesbury church ; leaving issue by his said wife, three sons and two daughters,—Richard, William, Gilbert, Agnes, and Isabel. His countess afterwards married Richard, brother to king Henry the third, and was buried at Beaulieu in Hampshire ; but her heart she ordered to be sent in a silver cup to her brother, then abbot of Tewkesbury, to be there interred before the high altar.

Richard de Clare the second, eldest son and heir of Gilbert, succeeded his father in titles and estate, and married Maud the earl of Lincoln's daughter. This earl Richard kept his Christmas at Tewkesbury, and made a feast at which were present sixty knights. He died July 14, 1262. His bowels were buried at Canterbury, his heart in the church of Tunbridge in Kent, and his body on the right hand of his father in Tewkesbury abbey ; where were present the bishops of Worcester and Landaff, twelve abbots, and a great number of barons, knights and other noblemen ; and afterwards his countess embellished his tomb with gold, silver, and precious stones, and with the sword and spurs which he used when alive. He left issue by his wife Maud, three sons and three daughters

“ building of it is uncertain. It is certain that the Clares, earls of Gloucester, especially the Redde earl, lay much at Holmes.”

daughters,—Gilbert, Thomas, Benedict, Isabel, Margaret, and Rose.

Gilbert de Clare the second, surnamed the Red, (from the colour of his hair,) succeeded his father Richard in titles and estate, at the age of seventeen years, and about 13 E. 1. was divorced from Alice de March, daughter of Guy earl of Angoulesme and niece to king Henry the third, to whom he was married in his father's life time: He afterwards married Joan de Acres, daughter of king Edward the first. This earl Gilbert confirmed all the charters granted to Tewkesbury church, and died at his castle of Monmouth, 7th December 1295, and buried at Tewkesbury on the left hand of Gilbert the first, under a plain stone, with an inscription on brass round the edges, now defaced; leaving issue one son and three daughters,—Gilbert, Elianor, Margaret, and Elizabeth. His only son Gilbert being then a child, Joan de Acres his relict kept possession of the inheritance of the Clares in Gloucestershire, and her second husband Ralph de Monthermer had the title of earl of Gloucester till her death, 1307.

Gilbert de Clare the third, son of the last earl Gilbert, was the next possessed of the earldom of Gloucester, lordship of Tewkesbury, &c. and married Maud daughter of John de Burgh or Berrow, earl of Ulster; and had issue John who died young. Whence the line of the Clares ended in this earl; who fell at the battle of Bannockburn near Strive-

ling in Scotland, 24, June, 1314, in the twenty third year of his age.* He was buried at Tewkesbury in the virgin Mary's chapel, which was near 100 feet in length, then standing at the east-end behind the altar, but is now demolished, and the ground an orchard. The lady Maud his countess died the 2d of July, 1315, and was buried on the left hand of her husband. He left no issue, whereby his said three sisters became his heirs, and the earldoms of Gloucester and Hertford were divided. Elianor the eldest, who was married to Hugh Despencer the younger, succeeded her brother in the third part of his estate, and was first countess of Gloucester, and the patronage of the church of Tewkesbury fell to her share.

This

* By the inquisition taken after the death of Gilbert de Clare, who was killed at Bannockburn, 7 E. 2. it appears he was seised of a park here, containing eighty acres, whose underwood and herbage were worth 30s a year; of 460 acres of arable land at 4d an acre; of 85 acres and a half of meadow, at 2s. and of 50 acres of pasture, at 1s. an acre; of the rent of free tenants, 12l 12s 3d. of a mill worth 20s. of De-la-Home Farm, IN MANU CUSTOMARIA, which paid 11s 8d. of a messuage which the chaplain of Ashchurch held, worth 5s. of a messuage which Walter ---- held, worth 4s. and of the More farm, worth 16s a year: There were 114 burgages and a half and a quarter part of a burgage, which paid 6l 7s 10d. and that the burgesses rented lands within the hundred of the said town, containing 70 acres and a half and a third part of an acre, at 35s 5d. and paid 20s per annum for a custom called FULSTALL, and 12s per annum for stallage. That there were 47 customary lands and a half, every one of which was a virgate, and held in villeinage. That the total value of the whole manor, with the burg, was 131l 5s 6d. that there were two views of frank-pledge, at Michaelmas and Easter, and the certain fines were 7l 12s. The pleas and perquisites of the court were worth 100s. the toll of the burg 100s. and the pleas and perquisites of the said burg, by itself, 100s per annum.

This Hugh Despencer the younger, was lord chamberlain and chief favorite of Edward the second after Gaveston. He together with his father, being accused of seducing the king and oppressing the state was by the queen's orders, drawn on a hurdle through the streets of Hereford, 29th November 1326, hanged on a gallows fifty feet high; beheaded and quartered, and his four quarters sent to different parts of the kingdom, but his head was fix'd upon London bridge. Some of his limbs were privately buried in Tewkesbury church. Hugh Despencer† left issue by his wife three sons—Hugh, Edward and Gilbert. After his death his widow married the lord William le Zouch,* by whom she had Hugh le Zouch : William lord le Zouch died the first of March 1335, and was buried in the middle of the virgin Mary's chapel. She died in June 1337 ; whereupon Hugh de Audley, her sister Margaret's husband was created earl of Glocester ; but

Hugh le Despencer son of Hugh by Elianor, succeeded him in the inheritance of Hanley Castle,

H 2

Tewkesbury.

† Hugh Despencer the younger, was seized of, at his death, 59 manors, 28000 sheep, 1000 oxen, 1200 kine, 40 mares, 160 horses, 2000 hogs, 3000 bullocks, 40 tuns of wine, 600 bacons, 80 carcasses of Martinmas beef, 600 muttons in his larder, 10 tuns of cyder, 36 sacks of wool, and a library of books, besides in armour, plate, jewels, and money, to the value of 10000*l*. and upwards. One of the ancestors of the Despencer family was steward to William the Conqueror.

* William lord le Zouch of Haringworth, was descended from the earls of Bretagne. But, in another account 'tis said, that this William la Zouch was not of the family of the Zouch's of Haringworth, but one of the Mortimer's, nick-named la Zouch from his feat.

Tewkesbury, Fairford, &c. (which we find from this time disunited from the Honour of Gloucester) and married Elizabeth, widow of Giles de Badlesmere and daughter of William de Montacute earl of Salisbury. This earl, amongst other good gifts, appropriated the church of Lantrissa to the abbot and convent in succession, from which they received 50 marks annually. He died without issue the 13th February 1349, and was buried at Tewkesbury, on the right side of the high altar. Elizabeth his wife afterwards married Guy D'O'Brien,|| knight, and both lie buried in a tomb in the isle near the high altar, in St. Margaret's Chapel§. This Guy D'O'Brien appropriated certain rents in Bristol to the office of sacrist in Tewkesbury monastery; and to the priest who should say the first mass for the said Guy ev'ry day at the altar of St. Margaret in Tewkesbury church, with these prayers, *God of his mercy, &c.* for his surviving kindred; and, *Incline, O Lord, &c.* for the dead kindred; the mass of the *Trinity* on Sunday; the mass of the *Holy Ghost* on Monday; the mass of *St. Thomas* on Tuesday; the mass of the *Holy Rest* on Wednesday; the mass of *Ascension* on Thursday;

|| It is said Guy D'O'Brien was of the Thomond family in Ireland, and, that, in the reign of Edward the third, he was a knight of the garter, and admiral of his majesty's fleet westward. But, another account says, Elizabeth did not marry one of the Thomond family, but lord Guy de Brien of Castle-Walwaine in Pembrokehire, who bore not the arms of the Irish O'Briens, but more probably of British extraction, from a noble family in Devonshire, whose name Tor-Brien, preserves to this day.

§ St. Margaret's chapel, commonly called O'Brien's chapel.

Thursday; the mass of the *Holy Cross* on Friday; the mass of *St. Mary* on Saturday; and whatever priest should so officiate a week 21d. and to him who shall celebrate mass on his anniversary, or on the anniversary of his wife Elizabeth, if the abbot 5s if the prior, 3s 4d. to him who should read the gospel, to the reader of the epistle, to him who should hold the paten, and to the precentor and his two assistants, 8d apiece; to the prior 12d; and to every monk, 4d. He died in 1390, but Elizabeth died many years before, 1359; whereupon her whole dowry, including Hanley castle, Tewkesbury manor, Malvern chace, &c. devolved to her first husband's nephew, the eldest son of

Edward le Despencer second son of Hugh the younger, who died before his eldest brother Hugh; and having married Anne the daughter of lord Ferrers, left issue by her four sons,—Edward, Thomas, Henry, and Gilbert.

Edward†, the eldest son, succeeded to the estate of his uncle Hugh, and married Elizabeth daughter of the lord Bartholomew de Burghurst lord chamberlain to king Edward the 3d by whom he had two sons and one daughter,—Edward, Hugh and Cecile, who died in their infancy and was buried at Tewkesbury in the virgin Mary's chapel, which is now demolished. He commanded the rear of the English
army

† This Edward was made knight of the garter, and summoned to parliament among the barons, 31 E. 3.

army in 1373, during their most fatiguing and perilous march from Calais quite to Bourdeaux. This Edward gave a gold cup to the monastery, and a precious jewel, (says the chronicle,) neatly contrived, to hold the sacrament on solemn days. He died in 1375, leaving issue by his said wife, a son named Thomas, and two daughters, Anne and Margaret; and was buried on the south-side of Tewkesbury church before the vestry door near the chancel; where his wife in memory of him built the chapel of the holy trinity. The effigies of this warrior is placed at the top of the chapel in a kneeling posture, having painted on his surcoat the arms of the Despensers. Elizabeth his countess* continued his widow for 33 years; and kept for her dowry the lordships of Hanley, Tewkesbury, Fairford, &c. till her death in 1409, when they fell to her grandson Richard; his father Thomas le Despenser† having been beheaded, 1 H. 4. She was buried at Tewkesbury on the left hand of her husband, under a marble stone: Elizabeth (amongst other things) gave to the monastery, a suit of scarlet vestments, embroidered with lions of gold, viz, one coat with three royal robes and white vestments, and fifteen mantles or copes.

Richard

* She assumed not the title of countess: In her last will she only styles herself Dame le Despencer. DUG. BAR,

† Thomas le Despencer married Constance daughter of Edmund de Langley, duke of York, and was created earl of Gloucester in respect of his descent from Eleanor the wife of Hugh Despencer the younger. Having joined with other noblemen to

Richard le Despenfer, son of Thomas and his wife Constance, died in 1414, at or about eighteen years of age, when he was in guardianship to Edmund duke of York, who had married him to Elizabeth the eldest daughter of Ralph Nevil earl of Westmoreland; he left no issue; and was buried at Tewkesbury on the left hand of his father.

Isabel his sister, was married in 1411, at Tewkesbury, by Thomas Parker, the eighteenth abbot, to Richard Beauchamp,† the 4th of that name, lord Bergavenny, afterwards earl of Worcester, son and heir of William lord Beauchamp; who in right of his wife had livery of the manor of Tewkesbury, 2 H. 5. This Richard Beauchamp, the 18th of March 1421, at the siege of Meaux, (called Meuse or Mufenburgh by our Historians) in Brye in France was struck on his side by a stone cast from a sling* and soon after died without male* issue, and was buried at Tewkesbury the 25th of April following, at the bottom of the choir between the pillars near the founder's chapel, where the lady Isabel his countess and widow built a chapel in 1438, in memory of him,
to

dethrone Henry the 4th, and being taken at Bristol, was there attainted and executed, 1 H. 4. 1400. He was afterwards buried in the middle of the choir in Tewkesbury Church, under a lamp that burned before the host; leaving issue one son and one daughter,—Richard and Isabel.

† The family of the Beauchamps were descended from Hugh de Beauchamp, who came into England with William the Conqueror.

* He left issue one daughter, Elizabeth, who was ancestress of a long line of lords Abergavenny, not yet extinct.

to Mary Magdalen† which was painted with the pictures of our saviour and the twelve apostles and many coats of arms, which are now defaced : Afterwards by a dispensation from the pope, she married his cousin german, Richard Beauchamp the 5th earl of Warwick, who was governor of France and Normandy under king Henry the 6th and died at the city of Roan in 1439, and was buried the same year at Warwick ; leaving issue by his said wife Isabel, one son and one daughter—Henry and Anne. The lady Isabel settled lands of 300 marks a year on the church and abbey of Tewkesbury, to the end that six monks might be added more than there was at the first foundation. She died the 26th December 1439, and gave by her will to Tewkesbury church, all her jewels and other ornaments of her head and body, generally esteemed worth 300 marks ; and procured the church of Tarrande in the diocese of Salisbury, and the church of Penmarthe in the diocese of Landaffe, to be also appropriated to this abbey. She ordered four masses to be said in the new chapel, she had founded, for the good of her soul, and the souls of her ancestors and successors ; and bequeathed to each of the priests who should officiate 2s. to be paid weekly : She also confirmed all the privileges granted by her ancestors, and was buried at Tewkesbury near the chapel|| she had built, at the right

† Mary Magdalen's chapel, now commonly called 'Spencer's chapel.

|| Her first husband the earl of Worcester, was buried under

right hand of her father, 13th January, 1439, (under a carved marble stone) by the reverend Thomas Plufford, bishop of Hereford, her confessor ; and the lords William Bristow, abbot of Tewkesbury, and John, abbot of Winchcomb.

Henry Beauchamp earl of Warwick, son of Richard, by Isabel the heiress of the Despenfer family, was about fourteen years old at his father's death ; he was crowned king of the isle of Wight by king Henry the 6th and at the age of nineteen was created duke of Warwick, and declared premier earl of England. He had the castle of Bristol given him, and also the islands of Guernsey and Jersey,* and the patronage of the church of St. Mary Magdalen of Goldclivet, with licence to appropriate that church and priory to the church of Tewkesbury. Henry married Cecily daughter to Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury, who died the 28th of July 1401,

I

and

that chapel ; but it appears from the inscription, that she was buried within the choir, on the right-side (or to the south) of her father, the earl of Gloucester, who was deposited in the middle of the choir, under a lamp which burned before the host, consequently very near the high altar. DUG. MON.

* It is said Henry had no more than a reversionary grant of the islands of Guernsey and Jersey after the death of Humphry duke of Gloucester, but did not survive that duke.

† Robert de Chandos, in the reign of king Henry the first, in 1113, founded a priory at Goldclive in Monmouthshire, the patronage whereof was for many ages in the crown, till king Henry the 6th, granted the patronage to Henry, duke of Warwick, and the priory itself to the abbot and monks of Tewkesbury, 1442, and it continued in the abbey till the general dissolution.

and was buried the 31st of the same month in the virgin Mary's chapel at Tewkesbury, in the same place where William le Zouch had been buried. He confirmed all priveleges granted to the church of Tewkesbury by his ancestors; gave all the ornaments he wore to make vestments for the monastery; and died the 11th of June 1446, in the twenty-second year of his age, at his castle at Hanley, and was buried in the middle of Tewkesbury choir, between the monks stalls, which burial-place is now before the chancel door. He had issue by his wife Cecily, one daughter,—Anne, who died in her infancy; whereby Anne his sister became his sole heiress.

Anne was married to Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury*, who now, in right of his wife, succeeded to the vast united inheritance of the Despencers and Beauchamps. On this occasion he was created earl of Warwick, and generally called *The Stout earl of Warwick* and *King-Maker*, for king Henry the 6th and king Edward the 4th held the crown by turns, as this earl favoured the side. He was killed at the battle of Barnet Field, fighting for the house of Lancaster, April 14, 1471, wherein, and in the battle fought at Tewkesbury a few days after,

king

* This Richard Nevil, was descended from Gilbert de Nevil, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and whose descendants were earls of Westmorland; but Richard, the father of this Richard, having married Alice the daughter and heir of Thomas de Montacute, earl of Salisbury, he was created earl of Salisbury.

king Edward secured the crown to himself. He confirmed all the priveleges granted by his ancestors to Tewkesbury church, and confirmed the charter of fishing in Severn and Avon, granted by the duke of Warwick. After the fall of this renowned earl, Anne was forced to abscond, and was reduced to great distress. King Edward would have seized on her estates had not her daughters (Isabel and Anne) been his sisters-in-law ; but he put those ladies in possession of them all, by a partition of the inheritance between them, and an act of parliament in 1473, confirmed that partition. Poor countess Anne was afterwards taken and thrown into prison by her son-in-law king Richard the 3d.

1472. Isabel, the elder of those daughters, married George, duke of Clarence, (brother to king Edward the 4th) and had the manor of Tewkesbury included in her share. She died in child-bed the 22d of December, 1746, aged 25, at Warwick, and her body was brought to Tewkesbury on the 4th day of January following: The lord John Strensham, abbot of Tewkesbury, with other abbots in their habits, and the whole convent received her body in the middle of the choir, and the funeral office was performed by the lord abbot and the rest of the abbots with the whole convent, in nine lessons ; afterwards the funeral office was performed by the suffragans of the bishops of Worcester and Landaffe, and by the dean and chaplains of the duke; and the vigils were observed by the duke's own family 'till the next day

which was the vigil of the Epiphany. The suffragan of the bishop of Landaffe celebrated the first mass of St. Mary, in St. Mary's chapel; the second mass of the Trinity was celebrated by the lord abbot, at the altar; the suffragan of the bishop of Worcester celebrated the third mass, of eternal rest, at which Peter Weld, doctor of divinity, and of the order of the Minors at Worcester, preached a sermon in the choir, before the prelates; and mass being ended, the body was left under the herse, in the middle of the choir for thirty-five days; and those solemn exequies were daily performed, during that time, in the convent. Her body was buried in a vault behind the high altar, before the door of the virgin Mary's chapel, and opposite the door of St. Edmund the martyr's chapel. George, duke of Clarence, who derived from his wife Isabel the title of earl of Warwick and Salisbury, suffered, not much more than a twelvemonth after, a private execution in the tower: The circumstance of his being drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, mentioned in most of our chronicles, is treated in general, as fabulous. He was buried at Tewkesbury, and left issue one son and one daughter,—Edward and Margaret.

Edward Plantagenet, entitled earl of Warwick, and heir of Tewkesbury, was seized and imprisoned by his tyrannic uncle, Richard the third, in the beginning of his reign; removed to safer custody in the tower, by his cautious cousin, Henry the seventh, and most inhumanly beheaded, in 1499, for a pretended

pretended conspiracy, when about twenty-five years old; the king having for sometime viewed him with a jealous eye, as being the only heir male of the house of York. This innocent youth had been strip'd of all his inheritance ten years before, by a resumption which justice was said to demand, in favour of his unfortunate grandmother Anne, countess of Warwick and Salisbury. The above-mentioned act of parliament was repealed, and by a statute, 3 H. 7. it was enacted, that all the estates of which that countess had been disseized, and which, against the order of Nature, had been shared between her daughters, should be restored to the said countess, with power to alien all or any part thereof. The meaning of this pious act of restitution soon appeared; for the old countess was obliged, in the very same year, to execute a feoffment, whereby she granted and conveyed to the king and his issue male, in perpetuity, all the restored estates, viz. Warwick, and twelve other manors in Warwickshire; the city of Worcester, Hanley, Upton-upon-Severn, Elmley-Castle, Wich, and thirteen other manors in Worcestershire; Tewkesbury, Fairford, and twelve other manors in Gloucestershire; Glamorgan, &c. in Wales; Walsall, and four other manors in Staffordshire; Bernard-Castle in the bishoprick of Durham; considerable lordships and estates in sixteen other counties; together, with the isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Sark. This was a manœuvre of Henry the seventh, unnoticed by his historians. Thus he
reduced

reduced to a state of dependence and poverty, the children of the house of Clarence, under pretence of restitution to their grandmother, and yet without entrusting power in the hands of the old countess; to whom he assigned the little manor of Sutton in Warwickshire, and what further pension is uncertain, for her meagre maintenance during life.

Margaret, his sister, was wedded to sir Richard Pole, and was beheaded 33 H. 8. upon an act of attainder passed against her for corresponding with her son, cardinal Reginald Pole, then a rebel and enemy to his country.

Anne, the youngest daughter of Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury and Warwick, was first married to Edward, prince of Wales, son of king Henry the sixth, who being taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, was murdered by Richard duke of Gloucester with assistants. She afterwards married the said duke of Gloucester, and had issue by him, Edward, prince of Wales, who died in 1484, aged eleven years, and not long before his mother, who is said to have been poisoned by her husband Richard, to facilitate his intended marriage with his niece Elizabeth, daughter to king Edward the fourth, and afterwards queen to king Henry the seventh.

From this time, (1488) the lordship of Tewkesbury was annexed to the crown, till 1 E. 6. (1547) when it was granted from the crown to sir Thomas Seymour,

Seymour, who held it till his attainder, when it reverted back again, and continued in the crown to the 22d of March, 7 J. 1. (1609) when the said king, for 2453l 7s 4d $\frac{1}{2}$ consideration money paid him, by his letters patent then dated, granted, *inter alia*, to the corporation of Tewkesbury, *The Manor & Borough of Tewkesbury*; and the same now remain in that corporation.

THE
N A M E S
OF THE
ABBOTS OF TEWKESBURY;
WITH

The respective Years in which they were Admitted.

1109 GIRALD, the first abbot, was also abbot of Cranburne. He left Tewkesbury the same year, and returned to Winchester, where he had been formerly a monk. Whereupon, the year following,

1110 ROBERT was made abbot. He died in 1124, and was succeeded by

1124 BENEDICT, who dying in 1137, was succeeded by

1137 ROGER, sometimes called Robert. He died in 1161, whereupon

FROMUND

1162 FROMUND was made abbot. He died in 1178.

At this place appears a large vacancy, for

1182 ROBERT, the next abbot, did not receive the benediction 'till sometime in Sept. 1182.

He died the next year. Whereupon here seems another vacancy, for it appears that

1187 ALAN*, prior of Canterbury, received not the benediction 'till the year 1187. Upon his decease, which happened in 1202,

1202 WALTER was made abbot. Who dying in 1213, was succeeded by

1213 HUGH, prior of this place. He died in 1214, and was succeeded by

1215 BERNARD, a monk of this place ; but his election not being approved, he was succeeded by

1216 PETER, a monk of Worcester, in 1216. He died in 1232, and had for his successor

1232 ROBERT FORTINGTON, prior of this place. He died in 1253, and was succeeded by

1253 THOMAS STOKES, who died in 1275. His successor was

1276 RICHARD DE NORTON. He died in 1282, and was succeeded by

THOMAS

* It appears from an old Book, in which is an account of the Gentlemen of Eminency in this County, that, Alan of Tewkesbury, was a man of great learning, and one of the four authors who wrote the life of Thomas Becket, with his passion and miracles, to promote his canonization.

1282 THOMAS KEMSEY. Upon whose decease in 1328,

1328 JOHN COTES was made abbot. He died in 1347, and his successor was

1347 THOMAS DE LECH ; who died in 1361, and was succeeded by

1362 THOMAS CHESTERTON ; who dying in 1389, had for his successor

1390 THOMAS PARKER, who was a great benefactor to this monastery. He died in 1412, and was succeeded by

1414 WILLIAM BRISTOW. He died in 1442, and was succeeded by

1443 JOHN ABINDON ; whose successor was

1468 JOHN DE SALYS. When he died is uncertain, but his successor was

JOHN STRENSHAM. He died in 1481, and was succeeded by

1481 RICHARD CHELTENHAM ; who died in 1509. He was succeeded the same year by

1509 HENRY BEOLY. It does not appear when he died, but his successor is said to be*

1531 JOHN WICH, alias WAKEMAN, the last abbot of this monastery, and the first bishop of Glocestert.

K

[Mr.

* By other accounts John Walker succeeded Henry Beoly, and died in 1531, and was buried in this monastery under a marble stone with his coat of arms, and, that he was succeeded the same year by John Wich, alias Wakeman.

† John Wich, alias Wakeman, died about the beginning of

[Mr. Fuller in his Church-History makes it a controverted point, whether the abbot of Tewkesbury had a voice in parliament, but by bishop Godwin's annals it appears he had one, 1539.]

THE
SURRENDER
OF THE
MONASTERY OF TEWKESBURY,
TO
KING HENRY THE EIGHTH.

THE abbey and monastery of Tewkesbury were the last of the religious foundations in Gloucestershire surrendered to the use of king Henry the 8th. The surrender was made under the convent seal by John Wich, alias Wakeman the abbot, with fifteen of his monks, the ninth day of January 1539, and in the thirty-first year of that king's reign; to Robert Southwell, esq; William Petre, Edward Kairn, and John London, doctors of law; John ap Price, John Kingsman, Richard Paulet, and William Bernars, esqrs; commissioners assigned by his said majesty to take the surrender of divers monasteries, by force of his

November 1549, having in his life-time erected a tomb for his place of burial, in Tewkesbury church, in the north-side of a little chapel behind the high altar: But Godwin says, he was buried at Worthington, (meaning Wormington in Gloucestershire) tho' Wood rather thinks at Forthampton in the said county, where he had a house and chapel.

his majesty's commission to them, or any six, five, four, or three of them in that behalf directed, and dated at Westminster, the seventh of November, in the said thirty-first year of his reign; as well of those monasteries by his majesty appointed to be altered, as of those to be dissolved, according to the tenor and effect of his majesty's commission, with instructions to them likewise delivered, as by certificate under the above-named commissioners appears. The introduction to which surrender was in form following:

"To all Christian People to whom these presents shall come, We the abbot, &c. and brothers of the said monastery, send greeting. Know ye, that we, upon full consideration, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and for divers causes just and reasonable, moving our souls and consciences, have freely and voluntarily given and granted to our lord the king, &c."

THE clear yearly value of all the possessions belonging to the said late monastery, as well spiritual as temporal, besides 136l 8s 1d granted in fees and annuities to several persons by letters patent under the convent seal for their lives, was 1595l 17s 6d

THE pensions assigned by the commissioners to the abbot and other members of that monastery were as follow:

To John Wich, alias Wakeman, the	
late abbot	— 266l 13s 4d
To John Beoly, late prior there	- 16 0 0

To John Bromesgrove, late prior at			
Deerhurst	—	13	6 8
To Robert Circester, late prior of St.			
James, Bristol	—	13	6 8
To William Didcot, the late prior of			
Cranburne	—	10	0 0
To Robert Cheltenham, B. D.	—	10	0 0
To two monks, 8l each	—	16	0 0
To one monk	—	7	0 0
To twenty-seven monks, each			
6l 13s 4d	—	180	0 0
		£.532	6 8
Remains clear,		£.1063	10 10

The keys of the treasury were delivered to Rich. Paulet, receiver ; but the records and evidences belonging to the monastery, which were deposited therein, and the houses and buildings assigned to remain undefaced, were committed to the custody and care of John Whittington, knight. A particular of which houses and buildings so preserved, is as under-mentioned :

The lodging called Newark, leading from the gate to the late abbot's lodging, with the buttery, pantry, cellar, kitchen, larder, and pastry thereto adjoining ; the late abbot's lodging ; the hostrey ; the great gate entering into the court, with the lodging over the same ; the abbot's stable, bake-house, brew-house, and slaughter-house ; the almshouse, barn, dairy-house ;
the

the great barn next Avon ; the malt-house with the
 garner in the same ; the ox-house in the barton gate,
 and the lodging over the same.

The buildings deemed to be superstitious and su-
 perfluous and fit to be destroyed, were also commit-
 ted to the said John Whittington, knight, and were
 as follow :

The church with the chapels, cloister, chapter-
 house, the two dormitories ; the infirmary, with cha-
 pels and lodgings within the same ; the work-house,
 with another house adjoining to the same ; the con-
 vent kitchen ; the library ; the misericord ; the old
 hofstrey ; the chambers, lodgings ; the new hall ; the
 old parlour adjoining to the abbot's lodging ; the
 cellarer's or butler's lodging ; the poultry house ; the
 garner ; the almary, and all other houses and lodg-
 ings not before reserved.

The following account contains all the different
 materials belonging to the late monastery, and which
 were seized by the commissioners for his majesty's
 use :

The leads remaining upon the choir, isles, and
 chapels annexed ; the cloister, chapter-house, fra-
 ter, St. Michael's chapel, halls, infirmary, and gate-
 house, were esteemed to be — 180 fodder.

The bells remaining in the steeple were eight
 poize by estimation — 14600 wt.

The jewels reserved for his majesty's use were,

Two mitres gilt garnished with rugged pearl, and
 counterfeit stones. The

The silver plate reserved for his majesty's use was,

Silver gilt — 329 oz.

Parcel of ditto 605

Plain silver - 497

Total of oz. 1431

The ornaments reserved for his majesty's use were,

One cope of silver tissue, with one chesible and tunicle of the same; one cope of gold tissue, with one chesible and two tunicles of the same.

The ornaments, goods, and chattels belonging to the said late monastery, were sold by the said commissioners, as in a book of sales thereof made appears, for the sum of — 194l 8s od

To money given to thirty-eight religious persons of the said monastery — 80 13 4

To one hundred and forty-four servants of the said late monastery, for their wages and liveries — — 75 10 0

Paid the debts of the said monastery 18 12 0

l.174 15 4

Remains clear, l.19 12 8

NOTE, For a particular account of the lands and possessions belonging to the late monastery of Tewkesbury, vide *A record of the Augmentation-Office, dated 33 H. 8. proved in the cause Wriggan and Aubrey, 1676.* A

A general account of the ecclesiastical livings in the gift of the monastery of Tewkesbury :

	Parsonages.	Vicarages.
Gloucestershire	4	10
Worcestershire	2	2
Warwickshire	2	
Wiltshire and Bristol	5	3
Oxfordshire	1	2
Somerfetshire	3	
Devonshire	—	1
Cornwall	—	2
Glamorganshire	—	5
Dorsetshire	4	2
	21	27

It appears by a grant made in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of king Henry the eighth, that before, and at the time of the dissolution, the body of the abbey church was used as the parish church, and that the parish had then purchased of the said king the chancel, steeple, bells, clock, chimes, and church-yard, for 483l.

The cloisters, chapter-house, &c. of this monastery, are reported to have been burnt down at the dissolution by the king's visitors, on account, as 'tis said, of the monks resisting them at their first coming.

AN
A C C O U N T
OF THE
MANOR OF TEWKESBURY.

From the Domesday Survey, made in 1086.

IN Teodechesberie were fourscore and fifteen
hides in the time of king Edward. Of these forty-
five were in demean, and free from all royal ser-
vice and tax, except the service due to the lord of
the manor. The manor was in *capite*. There
were in demean twelve plow-tillages, and fifty
between the *servi* and *ancillæ*, and sixteen bordars
in waiting about the hall, and two mills of 20 *sol.*
and one fishery, and a salt-pit at Wich belonging
to the manor.

There were three hides at Sudwich, six in Tro-
tintune, six in Fitentone, eight in Pamintonie,
three and a half in Natone, three in Waltone, and
six in Estone. There were twenty-one villeins,
and nine radchenisters, having twenty-six plow-
tillages, and five *coliberti*, and one bordar, with
five plow-tillages. These radchenisters plowed
and harrowed for the sustenance of the lord's
court.

There were eight burgeses in Glouuecestre,
paying 5 *sol.* and 4 *den.* and doing service at the
court.

In

“ In all Teodechesberie there are 120 acres of
 “ meadow, and a wood one mile and a half long,
 “ and as much broad.

“ There are now thirteen burgessees at Teodekes-
 “ berie, paying 20 *sol.* a year ; a market established
 “ by the queen, pays 11 *sol.* and 8 *den.* And there
 “ is one plow-tillage more, and twenty-two between
 “ the *servi* and *ancillæ* ; a fishery, and a salt-pit at
 “ Wich.

“ Three radchenisters belonged [to the estate]
 “ there in the time of king Edward. One of them
 “ held six hides in Estone, which Girard now holds.
 “ Another held three hides in Waltone, which
 “ Radulf now holds. The third held two hides in
 “ Fitentone, which Bernatd holds. In these eleven
 “ hides, ten plow-tillages are in demean, and there
 “ are four villeins, and one bordar, and nine *servi*,
 “ with one plow-tillage. There are eighteen acres
 “ of meadow. The whole was worth 10 *lib.* in the
 “ time of king Edward, and it is worth as much
 “ now.

“ There was a country seat and five hides at Oxen-
 “ done, belonging to Teodekesberie, in the time of
 “ king Edward. There are five plow-tillages in de-
 “ mean, and five villeins, and two radchenisters, ha-
 “ ving seven plow-tillages, and twelve between the
 “ *servi* and *ancillæ*. There are twenty-four acres of
 “ meadow. At Wincecombe are three burgessees
 “ paying 40 *den.* All this manor is worth and was
 “ worth 8 *lib.*

L.

“ There

“ There are four hides in Hanlege, belonging to
 “ the same manor of Teodekesberie, without demean,
 “ but there were two plow-tillages in demean in the
 “ time of king Edward, and forty among the villeins
 “ and bordars, and eight among the *servi* and *ancillæ*,
 “ and a mill of 16*d.* a wood in which there is an in-
 “ closure. This was earl William’s estate, but it
 “ now belongs to the king’s farm in Hereford. It
 “ was worth 15*lib.* in the time of king Edward, now
 “ only 10*lib.*

“ Nine hides in Fortemeltone belonged to this
 “ manor. There are two plow-tillages in demean,
 “ and twenty among the villeins and bordars, and
 “ six among the *servi* and *ancillæ*; and a wood. It
 “ was worth 10*lib.* in the time of king Edward, and
 “ is now worth 8*lib.* Earl William held these two
 “ estates, and paid tax on account of Tedekesberie.

“ Ten hides in Senendone belong to the same
 “ manor. There are four plow-tillages, and eight
 “ villeins, and four bordars, and five radchenisters
 “ with eight plow-tillages. There are twelve *servi*,
 “ and a mill of 3*sol.* This estate pays tax for seven
 “ hides. It was worth 20*lib.* in the time of king
 “ Edward, now only 8*lib.* It is now in the king’s
 “ hands, and Robert de Olgi farms it.

“ Seven hides in Clifort belong to the same ma-
 “ nor. There are three plow-tillages in demean,
 “ and fourteen villeins, with five plow-tillages, and
 “ a mill of 12*sol.* and two acres of meadow. There
 “ were thirteen among the *servi* and *ancillæ*; and a
 “ church,

“ church, and a priest with one plow-tillage. It
 “ was worth 8 *lib.* now only 6 *lib.* The queen gave
 “ this estate to Roger de Busli, and it paid tax for
 “ four hides in Tedechesberie.

“ The fifty hides above-mentioned, made up the
 “ fourscore and fifteen hides which belonged to Te-
 “ dechesberie, quit and free from all tax and royal
 “ service.

“ This manor of Tedekesberie, when intire in the
 “ time of king Edward, was worth 100 *lib.* whereas
 “ Radulf received 12 *lib.* because it was spoiled and
 “ disordered. Radulf is now rated 40 *lib.* neverthe-
 “ less he pays 50 *lib.*

“ Brictric the son of Algar held this manor in the
 “ time of king Edward, and at that time had the
 “ underwritten estates of other thanes under his
 “ jurisdiction.

“ One thane held a manor of four hides in Esse-
 “ tone. Girard holds it now, and has there one
 “ plow-tillage, and two villeins with one plow-
 “ tillage. It is worth and was worth 40 *sol.*

“ Let held a manor of eight hides in Chenemer-
 “ tone. Girard holds it now, and has there three
 “ plow-tillages, and fourteen villeins, with four
 “ plow-tillages. There are eight *servi*, and three
 “ mills of 15 *sol.* It was worth 8 *lib.* now only 6 *lib.*

“ Three hides in Botintone belongs to this manor.
 “ The same Girard holds them, and has there two
 “ plow-tillages, and four villeins, with three plow-
 “ tillages. And there are three *servi*, and a mill of

" 8*sol.* and eight acres of meadow. It is worth and
 " was worth 40*sol.*

" A thane held three hides at Wenecote. The
 " queen gave this estate to Rainald, the chaplain.
 " There are three villeins, with half a plow-tillage.
 " It was worth 40*sol.*

" Dunning held six hides and a half in Aldritone,
 " and four hides and a half in Driededone. And a
 " thane held one hide in Hundeuuic.

" Hunfrid holds these estates of the king, and has
 " there four plow-tillages in demean, and five vil-
 " leins, and eight bordars, with three plow-tillages,
 " and one radchenister, with one plow-tillage, and
 " one burghers in Wicecombe, and it is computed
 " that there are twelve acres of meadow. The whole
 " was worth 11*lib.* in the time of king Edward, now
 " only 6*lib.*

" Four villeins held two hides, and a thane held
 " half a hide in Tuninge. There are four plow-til-
 " lages and three acres of meadow. The queen gave
 " this estate to John the Chamberlain. It is worth
 " and was worth 35*sol.*

" Hermer and Aluuin held three hides, less one
 " yard-land, in Stoches. Bernard holds them now
 " of the king, and has there one plow-tillage in de-
 " mean, and four acres of meadow. It was worth
 " 60*sol.* now only 40*sol.*

" They who held these estates in the time of king
 " Edward, were, together with their lands, under
 " the jurisdiction of Brietric."

PARTICULARS

PARTICULARS

OF THE

BATTLE OF TEWKESBURY;

Fought on the 4th day of MAY 1471,

Between the Houses of York and Lancaster.

FROM HOLINSHED'S CHRONICLE*.

QUEENE Margaret and hir sonne prince Edward, with the other that landed at Weimouth, went from thence to an abbeie neere by called Céerne. Thither came vnto them Edmund duke of Summerfet and Thomas Courtneie earle of Devonshire, with others, and welcommmed them into England, comforting the queene in the best maner they could, and willed hir not to despaire of good successe; for albeit they had lost one field (whereof the queene had knowledge; the same day being Mondai in Easter weeke, the fifteenth of Aprill, and was therefore right sorrowfull) yet they doubted not but to assemble such a puissance (and that verie shortlie) forth of diuerse parts of the realme, as being faithfull, and wholie bent to spend their liues, and shed the best bloud in their bodies for
 ‘ hir

* No Historian has given so full and satisfactory an account of the battle of Tewkesbury as this celebrated writer: An author whose works are as rare as they are invaluable. But, some parts of the Narrative being rather obscure, a few passages from Rapin's History are added by way of illustration.

' hir sake, and hir sonnes, it should be hard for king
 ' Edward to resist them with all the power he had
 ' or could make.

' The presence of these noble men greatlie com-
 ' forted hir, and reliqued hir of the sorrowes that in
 ' maner ouerwhelmed hir pensue heart: for she
 ' doubted sore the end of all these proceedings, the
 ' which they concluded to follow vpon the aduance-
 ' ment of hir and hers. Speciallie it misgaue hir,
 ' that some euill should chance to hir sonne prince
 ' Edward, for shee greatlie weid not of hir owne pe-
 ' rill (as she hir selfe confessed) and therefore she
 ' would gladlie haue had them either to haue defer-
 ' red the battell till a more convenient time: or else
 ' that hir sonne might haue been conueied ouer into
 ' France againe, there to haue remained in safetie;
 ' till the chance of the next battell were tried: but
 ' they being of a contrarie mind, and namelie the
 ' duke of Summerfet, she at length consented vnto
 ' that which they were resolued vpon.

' Thus euerie man being bent to battell, gathered
 ' his power by himselfe, first in Summerfetshire,
 ' Dorsetshire, and part of Wiltshire, and after in
 ' Deuonshire and Cornewall. For the better encou-
 ' raging of which countries to ioine with them in
 ' their quarrell, they repaired to Excester. Here
 ' they sent for Sir John Arundell, and sir Hugh
 ' Courtemie, and manie other in whom they had anie
 ' confidence. To be short, they wrought so, that
 ' they

they raised the whole powers of Cornewall and
 Deuonshire, and with a great armie departing
 foorth of Excester, they tooke the right waie to
 Glaftenburie, and from thence to Bath, raising the
 people in all parts where they came: for those
 countries had bene so laboured, first by the earle
 of Warwike, and after by the duke of Summerfet,
 and the earle of Deuonshire (which two noble men
 were reckoned as old inheritors of the same coun-
 tries) that the people seemed then greatlie inclined
 to the fauor of king Henrie.

King Edward, being at London, was dailie ad-
 uertised by faithfull espials of all the dooings of his
 aduerfaries, and was in no small agonie, bicaule he
 could not learne what waie his enimies ment to
 take, for he purposed to incounter them in one
 place or other, before they should approach neere
 to London. And vpon such resolution, with such
 an armie as he had got about London, furnished
 with all artillerie and other prouisions necessarie,
 he set forward the nineteenth of Aprill, and came
 to Windsore, where he staied a season, as well to
 celebrate the feast of Saint George, as to abide the
 comming of such bands as he had appointed to re-
 paire thither vnto him, making there his generall
 assemblie.

The enimies to masker him the more, sent foorth
 their foreriders vnto sundrie townes, both as well
 to raise people in the countries about, as to make
 the

the king belecue that their purpose was to passe
 those waies, where they ment not once to come.
 And herevpon when they departed from Excester,
 they sent first their foreriders streight to Shaftes-
 burie, and after to Salisburie, and then they tooke
 the streight waie to Taunton, Glastenburie, and
 after to Wels, where houering about in the coun-
 trie, they sent another time their foreriders to a
 towne called Yuell, and to Bruton, as if their
 meaning hade beene to draw towards Reading, and
 so through Barkeeshire, and Oxfordshire, to haue
 marched streight to London, or else to haue set
 vpon the king at some aduantage, if it were offered.

But king Edward, considering aduisedlie of the
 matter, perceiued well that they being in an angle
 of the realme, if they ment to go to London, they
 must either hold the streight waie foorth by Salis-
 burie, or else drawing vp to the sea side, passe
 alongst through Hampshire, Suffex and Kent; or
 happilie if they mistrusted their owne strengths,
 as not able to match with his puissance, they would
 then slip on the left hand, and draw towards
 Cheshire, and Lancashire, there to increase their
 forces, and peraduenture by the waie to ioine with
 a power of Welshmen, vnder the leading of Jasper
 earle of Penbroke, who had beene sent into Wales
 long afore, to frame and put in readines the peo-
 ple there to assist king Henries friends at their
 comming thitherwards. And such was there pur-
 pose in deed, for they had great confidence in such
 aid,

aid, as they trusted to haue of the Cheshire and
Lancashire men.

King Edward, meaning to approch neerer vnto
them, that he might the sooner make waie to stop
them of their passage, on which hand focuer they
drew, departed from Windesore the morrow after
Saint George's day, being the foure and twentieth
day of Aprill, keeping foorth his journie, till on
Saturdaie the twentie & seuenth of Aprill he came
to Abington, where he laie Sundaie all daie. On
Mondaie he marched forward to Chichester, where
he had sure aduertisement, that they intended to
be at Bath the next daie being Tuedaie, and on
Wednesdaie to come forward to give him battell.
Wherevpon king Edward, desirous to see his peo-
ple in order of battell, drew them foorth of the
towne, and incamped in the field three miles dis-
tant from thence, still busieng himselfe about his
necessarie affaires, affoording no time to idlenesse
or loitering : for he knew that there was no waie
more expedite and readie to tire him in trauell,
than to be giuen to negligence and slouth, the two
weariers of well dooing, as the old saieng is :

“ Desidia pressus erit in studio cito sessus.”

On the morrow, hearing no certeintie of their
comming forward, he marched to Malmesburie,
still seeking to incounter them : but heere he had
knowledge, that they hauing changed their pur-
pose, ment not to giue him battell ; and therefore

M

‘ were

were turned aside and gone to Bristow, where they
 were receiued, releued, and well refreshed by
 such as fauoured their cause, as well with vittels,
 men, and monie, as good store of artillerie.
 Where vpon they were so encouraged, that the
 Thursdaie after they tooke the field againe, pur-
 posing to giue king Edward battell indeed; and
 for the same intent had sent their foreriders to a
 towne, distant from Bristow nine miles, called
 Sudburie, appointing a ground for their field, a
 mile from the same towne, toward the kings campe,
 called Sudburie hill.

The king heereof aduertised, the same Thursdaie,
 being the first of Maie, with his armie faire ran-
 ged in order of battell, came towards the place by
 them appointed for their field: but they came not
 there. For hearing that king Edward did thus ap-
 proch, vpon a new change of resolution, they left
 that waie: albeit some of their herbingers were
 come as farre as Sudburie towne, and there sur-
 prised fise or six of the kings partie, which were
 rashlie entred that towne, attending onelie to pro-
 uide lodgings for their masters. The lords thus ha-
 uing eftsoones changed their purpose, not meaning
 as yet to fight with the king, directed their waie
 streight towards Berkelie, traueilling all that night.
 From Berkelie they marched forward towards
 Glocester.

The king in the meane time, on the Thursdaie

in the after noone, came to the same ground called
 Sudburie hill, and there staied a certeine space,
 sending forth scowriers, to hearken what they
 might vnderstand of the enimies, whome he tooke
 to be some where at hand. But when he could
 not heare anie certaintie of them, he aduanced for-
 ward, lodging his vant-gard in a vallie beyond
 the hill, towards the towne of Sudburie, and laie
 himselfe (with the residue of his people) at the same
 place, called Sudburie hill. About three of the
 clocke after midnight, he was aduertised, that his
 enimies had taken their waie by Berkeleie, to-
 wards Glocester. Heerevpon, taking aduise of
 his counsell what was best to doo, he was coun-
 selled to send some of his seruants with all speed
 vnto Glocester, to Richard Beauchampe, sonne
 and heire to the the lord Beauchampe of Powike,
 to whome he had (before this present) committed
 the rule and custodie of the towne and castell of
 Glocester.

The king sent therefore with all speed vnto him,
 commanding him to doo his best to defend the
 towne and castell against his enimies, if they came
 to assaile the same, as it was supposed they inten-
 ded: and if they so did, he promised to come with
 his whole armie presentlie to the rescue. The mes-
 sengers did their diligence, and so being ioifullie
 receiued into Glocester, the towne and castell, by
 the vigilant regard of the said Richard Beau-
 champe, was put in safe keeping. And this mes-
 sage

' sage was doone in good time, for true it is, there
 ' were diuerse in the towne, that could haue beene
 ' well contented that the queene, and the lords with
 ' hir, should haue beene receiued there, and would
 ' haue aduentered to haue brought it to passe, if they
 ' had not beene thus preuented.

' Againe, the queen and the lords with hir had
 ' good intelligence, with diuerse in the towne, so
 ' as they were put in great hope to haue entred the
 ' same: wherevpon they trauelled their people right
 ' fore all that night and morning, comming before
 ' the towne of Glocester vpon the Fridaie about ten
 ' of the clocke. And when they perceiued that they
 ' were disappointed of their purpose, and their en-
 ' trie flatlie denied, they were highlie therewith dis-
 ' pleased; for they knew verie well, that diuerse
 ' within the towne bare their good willes towards
 ' them; but after they had vsed certeine menacing
 ' braueries, and made a shew as if they had meant
 ' to assalt the gates and walles, and so to haue entred
 ' by force, they departed their waies, marching with
 ' all speed possible towards Teukesburie.

' It might be maruelled at, whie they attempted
 ' not the winning of Glocester indeed, considering
 ' the freends which they knew they had within it.
 ' But the cause which mooued them cheeflie to for-
 ' beare, was, for that as well they without, as the
 ' other within the towne, knew that king Edward
 ' approached at hand, and was readie to set vpon
 ' them.

' them on the backes, if they had once begun to
 ' haue assaulted the towne; and so, neither they
 ' within the towne that were the kings freends
 ' doubted the enimies forces, nor the enimie indeed
 ' durst attempt anie such enterprife against them.
 ' About foure of the clocke in the afternoone, they
 ' came to Teukesburie, hauing travelled that night
 ' last past, and that daie, fix and thirtie long miles,
 ' in a foule countrie, all in lanes and stonie waies,
 ' betwixt woods, without anie good refreshing, so
 ' that as well the men as the horses were right
 ' wearie.

' And where the more part of their armie con-
 ' sisted of footmen, the capteins could not haue gone
 ' anie further, except they would haue left their
 ' footmen behind them, and so of necessitie they
 ' were driuen to staie there, determining to abide
 ' the aduenture that God would send them. For
 ' well they knew that the king followed them verie
 ' neere at hand, so as if they should haue gone fur-
 ' ther, and left the most part of their companie be-
 ' hind, as it could not otherwise haue chanced, he
 ' would haue beene readie to haue taken the aduan-
 ' tage wholie, so to distresse them.* Heerevpon they
 ' pight

* Rapin says, " Edward so closely pursued them, that upon
 their arrival at Tewkesbury, they consulted whether they should
 venture to pass the river, at the peril of seeing their rear put to
 rout, or intrench themselves in a park adjoining to the town,
 till the earl of Pembroke arrived. The queen, who thought
 only of saving the prince, was for passing. Some others, more
 out of complaisance to her than for any good reason, seconded
 her opinion, But the duke of Somerset strenuously opposed it.

' pight their field in a close, euen hard at the townes
 ' end, hauing the towne and abbeie at their backes ;
 ' and directlie before them, and vpon each side of
 ' them, they were defended with cumberfome lanes,
 ' deepe ditches, and manie hedges, beside hills and
 ' dales, so as the place seemed as noisome as might
 ' be to approach vnto.

' The king on this Fridaie, verie erlie in the
 ' morning, aduanced his standards, and in good or-
 ' der of battle hauing diuided his armie into three
 ' wards, marched through the plaines of Cotres-
 ' would. The daie was verie hot, and hauing in
 ' his armie above three thousand footmen, he traul-
 ' led with them and the residue thirtie miles and
 ' more. By all which waie they could find neither
 ' horfsemeat, nor mans meat, no not so much as
 ' water for their horffes, except one little brooke, of
 ' the

He represented the enemy was so near, that before the army had
 all passed, he would certainly have it in his power to attack them
 and cut in pieces those who should have the misfortune to be
 left behind : That such an accident, which seemed unavoidable,
 could not but prove very fatal, and discourage such as were still
 friends to the house of Lancaster : In fine, tho' their army was
 inferior in number to that of the enemy, that disadvantage might
 be repaired by intrenching in the park, and drawing lines which
 would balance the superiority of his troops. After mature deli-
 beration, this opinion was thought most adviseable, considering
 the circumstances of time and place. Historians, of whom few
 understand the art of War, have taxed the duke of Somerset with
 imprudence and rashness, solely because they considered not the
 difficulty of passing a river like the Severn, with the enemy in
 the rear. But if that general had been guilty of no other fault,
 perhaps the queen's affairs would have taken another turn. At
 least she might have waited the earl of Pembroke's arrival, and
 by fighting upon equal terms, caused her enemy to run his share
 of the peril. This the sequel will demonstrate.

' the which they receiued no great releefe ; for what
 ' with the horffes and carriages that passed thorough
 ' it, the water became so troubled, that it serued
 ' them to no vse : and still all that daie king Ed-
 ' ward with his armie was within five or six miles
 ' of his enimies, he in the plaine countrie and they
 ' among the woods.

' King Edward had ever good espials, to aduer-
 ' tise him still what his enimies did, and which waie
 ' they tooke. At length he came with all his armie
 ' vnto a village called Chilternham, like a fīue miles
 ' distant from Teukesburie, where he had certēne
 ' knowledge that his enimies were alreadie come to
 ' Teukesburie, and were incamped there, purposing
 ' to abide him in that place, and to deliver him bat-
 ' tell. King Edward therevpon made no long delaie
 ' but tooke a little refection himselfe, and caused his
 ' people to doo the like, with such prouision of vit-
 ' tels as he had appointed to be conueied forth with
 ' him for the releefe of himselfe and his armie.
 ' This doone he set forward towards his enimies
 ' and lodged that night in a field not past three miles
 ' distant from them.

' On the morrow being Saturdaie, and fourth of
 ' Maie, he drew towards his enimies, and marshal-
 ' led his armie, diuided into three battels in this sort.
 ' He put his brother the duke of Glocester in the
 ' fore-ward, and himselfe in the midle-ward. The
 ' lord marques, and the lord Hastings led the rere-
 ' ward.

ward. Heerewith he approached the enimies campe which was right hard to be assailed, by reason of the deepe ditches, hedges, trees, bushes, and cumberfome lanes, wherewith the same was fenced, both a front, and on the sides, so as the king could not well approach them to anie aduantage : and to be the better in a readinesse to beat backe the kings power, when he should come to assault them, they were imbattelled in this order.

The duke of Summerfet, and his brother the lord John of Summerfet led the fore-ward. The middle-ward was gouerned by the prince, vnder the conduct of the lord of saint John, and the lord Wenlocke (whome king Edward had aduanced to the degree of a baron.) The rere-ward was appointed to the rule of the earle of Deuonshire. Thus may yee perceiue, that king Edward was put to his shifts, how (to anie aduantage) to assault his enimies. Neuerthelesse, he being well furnished with great artillerie, the same was aptlie lodged to annoie the enimies, that they receiued great damage thereby ; and the duke of Glocester, who lacked no policie, galled them greeuously with the shot of arrowes : and they rewarded their aduersaries home againe with like paiment, both with shot of arrowes, and great artillerie, although they had not the like plentie of guns as the king had. The passages were so cumberfome, that it was not possible to come vpon anie euen hand, to ioine at hand-blowes,

The

' The duke of Glocester, vpon a politike pur-
 ' pose (as some haue written) reculed backe with all
 ' his companie, which when the duke of Summerlet
 ' perceiued, either moued therewith ; or else bicause
 ' he was too fore annoied with the shot in that place
 ' were he and his fore-ward stood, like a knight
 ' more couragious than circumspect, came out of
 ' his strength with his whole battell, and aduanced
 ' himselfe somewhat aside, slips the kings voward,
 ' and by certeine passages aforehand, and for that
 ' purpose prouided (to the king's part, although vn-
 ' knowne) he passed a lane, and came into a faire
 ' open close, right before the king, where he was
 ' imbattelled, not doubting but the prince and the
 ' lord Wenlocke, with the middle-ward, had fol-
 ' lowed iust at his backe. But whether the lord
 ' Wenlocke dissembled the matter for king Edwards
 ' sake, or whether his hart serued him not, still he
 ' stood, and gaue the looking on.

' The king, or (as other haue) the duke of Glo-
 ' cester, taking the aduantage that he aduentured
 ' for, turned againe face to face vnto the duke of
 ' Summerlet his battell, and winning the hedge and
 ' ditch of him, entred the close, and with great vio-
 ' lence put him and his people vp towards the hill
 ' from whence they were descended. Heere is to
 ' be noted, that when the king was come before his
 ' enimies, yer he gaue the onfet, he perceiued that
 ' vpon the right hand of their campe there was a
 ' parke, and much store of wood growing therein ;

N

and

‘ and doubting least his aduersaries had laid an am-
 ‘ bush within that wood, he chose foorth of his com-
 ‘ panies two hundred speares, commanding them to
 ‘ keep a stale, like a quarter of a mile from the field,
 ‘ to attend vpon that corner of the wood out of the
 ‘ which the ambush, if anie were, was to issue, and
 ‘ to incounter with them as occasion serued: but if
 ‘ they perceiued that there was no ambush at all,
 ‘ then to imploye their seruice as they should see it
 ‘ expedient and behouefull for the time.

‘ This politike prouission for danger that might
 ‘ haue ensued (although there was none that waie
 ‘ foorth) serued yet before the end of the battell, to
 ‘ great good purpose. For when those speares per-
 ‘ ceitlie vnderstood that there was no ambush with-
 ‘ in the wood, and withall saw conuenient time to
 ‘ imploye themselues, they came and brake with full
 ‘ randon vpon the duke of Summerfet and his vow-
 ‘ ard a flanke, in so violent wise vpon the sudden,
 ‘ that where they had before inough to doo with
 ‘ those with whom they were first matched, now
 ‘ with this new charge giuen on them by those two
 ‘ hundred speares, they were not a little dismaied;
 ‘ and to conclude, so discouraged, that streightwaie
 ‘ they tooke them to flight. Some fled into the
 ‘ parke, other into the meadow there at hand, some
 ‘ into the lanes, and some hid them in ditches, each
 ‘ one making what shift he could, by the which he
 ‘ hoped best to escape: but manie neuerthelesse were
 ‘ beaten downe, slaine, and taken prisoners.

‘ The

' The duke of Summerfet seeing this vnfortunate
 ' chance, as some write, turned to the midle-ward,
 ' and there finding the lord Wenlocke standing still,
 ' after he had reuiled him, and called him traitor,
 ' with his ax he stroke the brains out of his head.
 ' The duke of Glocester pursuing after them that
 ' fled with the duke of Summerfet to their campe,
 ' where the rest of their armie stood, entred the
 ' trench, and after him the king, where he bare him-
 ' selfe so knightlie, that therevpon the queenes part
 ' went to wracke, and was put to flight; the king
 ' and other falling in chafe after them, so that manie
 ' were slaine, but especiallie at a mill in the meadow
 ' fast by the towne a great sort were drowned. Ma-
 ' nie ran towards the towne, some to the church,
 ' and diuerse to the abbeie, and other to other places,
 ' where they thought best to saue themselues. [This
 ' was the last fought field or pight battell tried be-
 ' tween the potentats of this land in king Edward
 ' the fourths daies (which chanced on the fourth of
 ' Maie, being Saturdaie, in the eleauenth yeare of
 ' his reigne, and in the yeare of our Lord, 1471) as
 ' *Anglorum prælia* affirmeth, saicng :

' *Vltima postremæ locus est Teuxburia pugnæ.*]

' In the winning of the campe, such as stood to
 ' it were slaine out of hand, prince Edward was ta-
 ' ken as he fled towards the towne, by Sir Richard
 ' Crofts, and kept close. In the field and chafe were
 ' slaine, the lord John of Summerfet, called mar-

• queſſe Dorſet, Thomas Courtenie earle of Deuon-
 • ſhire, ſir John Delues, ſir Edward Hampden, ſir
 • Robert Whitingham, and ſir John Leukener, with
 • three thouſand others. After the field was ended
 • proclamation was made, that whoſoeuer could
 • bring forth prince Edward aliue or dead, ſhould
 • haue an annuitie of a hundred pounds during his
 • life, and the princes life to be ſaued, if he were
 • brought forth aliue. Sir Richard Crofts, nothing
 • miſtruſting the kings promiſe, brought forth his
 • priſoner prince Edward, being a faire and well
 • proportioned young gentleman ; whom when king
 • Edward had well aduiſed, he demanded of him,
 • how he durſt ſo preſumptuouſlie enter into his
 • realme with banner diſplaied.

• Wherevnto the prince boldlie answered, ſaieng ;
 • To recouer my fathers kingdome and heritage,
 • from his father and grandfather to him, and from
 • him after him to me lineallie deſcended. At
 • which words king Edward ſaid nothing, but with
 • his hand thruſt him from him, or (as ſome ſaie)
 • ſtroke him with his gantlet ; whom incontinentlie,
 • George duke of Clarence, Richard duke of Glo-
 • ceſter, Thomas Greie, marquēſſe Dorcet, and
 • William lord Haſtings that ſtood by, ſuddenlie
 • murdered* : for the which cruell act, the more
 • part

* Rapin ſays, " I do not know whether the hiſtorians are to
 be credited, who, affirm, theſe lords killed him with their own
 hands. This might be an effect of the prejudice of thoſe that
 wrote the hiſtory, after the reſtoration of the houſe of Lancaſter,

‘ part of the dooers in their latter daies dranke of the
 ‘ like cup, by the righteous iustice and due punish-
 ‘ ment of God. His bodie was homelie interred
 ‘ with the other simple corpses, in the church of
 ‘ the monasterie of blacke monks in Teukesburie.

‘ After the victorie was thus atchieued, the king
 ‘ repaired to the abbeie church there, to give God
 ‘ thanks for that good successe, which it had pleased
 ‘ him to blesse him with : and there finding a great
 ‘ number of his enimies, that, were fled thither to
 ‘ saue themselues, he gave them all his free pardon:
 ‘ albeit there was no franchise there for rebels, but
 ‘ that he might haue commanded them to haue beene
 ‘ drawen forth without breach of anie liberties of
 ‘ that church. He granted also that the dead bodies,
 ‘ as well of the lords as other, slaine in that battell,
 ‘ might be buried in the same church, or else where
 ‘ it pleased their freends or seruants, without anie
 ‘ quartering and heading, or setting vp the heads or
 ‘ quarters in any publike places. [O the patience
 ‘ and clemencie of this good king, who (besides the
 ‘ putting vp of wrongs doone to him by violence of
 ‘ foes without vengeance) freelie forgaue the of-
 ‘ fenders, and did so honorable temper his affec-
 ‘ tions!]

‘ There were found in the abbeie and other places of
 ‘ the

since it is certain they have forgot nothing to render the house of
 York odious. It is likely however, the murder was committed
 in the presence of the fore-mentioned lords.”

' towne, Edmund duke of Summerfet, John Lon-
 ' strother lord prior of S. John, fir Thomas Tref-
 ' sham, fir Gerueis Clifton, and diuerse other
 ' knights and esquiers, which were apprehended,
 ' and all of them being brought before the duke of
 ' Glocester, sitting as Constable of England, and
 ' the duke of Norffolke, as Marshall in the midst
 ' of the towne, they were arreigned, condemned,
 ' and iudged to die; and so vpon the Tuesdaie, be-
 ' ing the sçuenth of Maie, the said duke and the lord
 ' prior, with the two forenamed knights and twelue
 ' other knights, were on a scaffold, set vp in the
 ' middle of the towne for that purpose, beheaded,
 ' and permitted to be buried, without anie other
 ' dismembring, or setting vp of their heads in anie
 ' one place or other.

' The same Tuesdaie, the king departed from
 ' Teukesburie towards Worcester, and by the waie
 ' had knowledge that queene Margaret was found in
 ' a poore house of religion, not far from thence, in-
 ' to the which she was withdrawn for safegard of
 ' hir selfe, on Saturdaie in the morning, being the
 ' daie of the battell. She was after brought to Lon-
 ' don as prisoner, and so kept, till hir father* ran-
 ' somed hir with great summes of monie||, which he
 ' borrowed of Lewes the eleuenth king of France.
 ' And

* Regnier, duke of Anjou and Lorraine. He was titular king
 of Sicily, Naples and Jerusalem, and descended from the count
 of Anjou, brother to Charles V.

|| Fifty thousand Crowns.

‘ And bicaufe he was not able to make repaiment
 ‘ thereof, he sold vnto the faid Lewes (as the French
 ‘ writers affirme) the kingdomes of Naples, and both
 ‘ the Sicils, with the countie of Prouance.’

Leland the poet and antiquary writes thus of this
 town :

Ampla foro, et partis spoliis præclara, Theoci
 Curia ; Sabrinæ qua se committit Avona
 Fulget ; nobilium sacrisque recondit in antris
 Multorum cineres, quondam inclyta corpora bello.

Which is thus translated in Camden’s Britannia :

Where Avon’s friendly streams with Severn join,
 Great Tewkesbury’s walls, renowned for trophies, shine ;
 And keep the sad remains with pious care,
 Of noble souls the honour of the war.

THE

THE
MILITARY TRANSACTIONS

OF

TEWKESBURY,

In the Reign of King Charles the First.

FROM CORBET'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GLOUCESTER.

‘ SIR William Vavasour, sir Walter Pye, and
 ‘ colonel Wroughton, possessed themselves of the
 ‘ town of Tewkesbury on behalf of the king, and
 ‘ fortified it after the siege of Gloucester. But before
 ‘ that siege, the king’s forces under sir Matthew
 ‘ Carew were possessed of Tewkesbury, which they
 ‘ quitted on the first news of the welch army being
 ‘ made prisoners near Gloucester, and in less than
 ‘ twelve hours the town of Tewkesbury was repos-
 ‘ sessed by the parliament’s forces, who immedi-
 ‘ ately received an alarm, that the former forces
 ‘ were returned with a greater power: ’Twas a gal-
 ‘ lant brigade of horse, commanded by lord Grandi-
 ‘ son, which came from Cheltenham. Captain
 ‘ Fiennes, with his party, had certainly been sur-
 ‘ prized by them, but for a ridiculous accident.
 ‘ Lord Grandison meeting with a man going from
 ‘ the town about a mile of, questioned him whether
 ‘ any forces were there, of what strength, and by
 ‘ whom commanded. The man supposing them
 ‘ part

part of the parliament's forces, and willing to curry favour, talked of vast numbers, great strength, and defied the cavaliers with much affected indignation. Upon this they held a council of war and were once about to turn back. This delay gave an hour's respite to those within to prepare for flight, who had no sooner recovered the end of the town, than the horse entered it at the other, amazed to see themselves so miserably deluded.

This town was afterwards fortified by the king's party, and became a bad neighbour to Gloucester, the parliament's head garrison; wherefore governor Massie, on the 5th of June, in the year 1644, with one hundred and twenty horse, about thirty dragoons, and three hundred foot, resolved to attempt the taking of it. The horse and dragoons, commanded by major Hammond, advanced some few hours before the foot and artillery, and were to alarm the enemy till the foot came up. They made a halt about a mile from the town, and drew out a pretty strong forlorn hope, conceiving they might possibly surprize them, if they had not as yet taken the alarm. And first, three men were sent before to espy if the draw-bridge was down, and six more behind went undiscovered; next unto these marched the forlorn hope, and the main body in the rear. In this posture they advanced up to the town, where they found the bridge down the guards slender, the enemy without intelligence, and supinely negligent. On went the first

O

party

party, killed the centinels, a pikeman, and a mus-
 keteer without match, and made good the bridge.
 The forlorn hope rushed in, and after them a full
 body of horse and dragoons fell upon the guards,
 came up to the main guard before the alarm was
 taken, overturned their ordnance, and charged
 through the streets as far as the bridge, Worcester-
 way, where they took major Myn, governor of
 the town. The enemy threw down their arms,
 many escaped by flight, and many were taken pris-
 oners. Of the king's party, colonel Godfrey, the
 quarter-master-general, and a lieutenant, with a
 few private soldiers, were slain in the first charge.
 But the parliament's forces dismounting, and neg-
 lecting to make good the bridge at which they en-
 tered, and to disarm the main guard, the latter at
 length took courage, charged some of them, and
 beat them out of the town. However, colonel
 Massie coming up with a few horse in the van of
 the foot, ordered the dragoons to fire on those that
 defended the works at the bridge next Gloucester,
 whilst he drew the foot round the town, it being
 now dark night; but before he could reach the
 further end, where he entered about midnight,
 the garrison were fled towards Worcester. There
 were found in the town two brass drakes, eighteen
 barrels of powder, and a few other military stores.
 The town itself was of great consequence to the
 parliament, as a frontier town, securing that side
 of the county, and commanding a great part of
 Worcestershire.

REMARK.

C H A P. VII.

REMARKABLE AND INTERESTING INCIDENTS,

As Recorded in the Black Book belonging to the Corporation,

AND OTHER AUTHENTIC MATERIALS.

SIR Matthew Hale in his history of the Common Law, says, there were seven pair of the charters called Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta, (which were granted by king John at Runnymede, 15th of June 1215), sent to some of the great monasteries; one part whereof was sent to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and which sir Matthew says he had seen; and that the substance thereof differed something from the Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta, granted by king Henry the third. *Vide Runnington's Edition of Hale. p. 7.*

1260. It is recorded, that a jew having fallen into a privy or common vault at Tewkesbury, on a Saturday, refused to permit any one to help him out on that day, lest he should profane his sabbath; and, that Richard de Clare the second, the lord of the manor, hearing of it, gave orders that none should assist him on the Sunday, resolving to make him observe the christian sabbath with the same solemnity he had done his own; but before Monday morning this ceremonious Israelite expired in filth and stench.

In the year 1470, a commission was granted to the bishop of Down and Connor to new consecrate Tewkesbury church, because it had been then lately polluted with blood.

Robert, earl of Gloucester, natural son of king Henry the first, built a lofty wooden spire on the top of Tewkesbury church, which, on Easter day, 1559, fell down in the time of divine service.

On the 24th of July, 1571, being fair day, such a quantity of bats came floating down the river Avon at this town, that they covered the surface of the water for above a land's length, in heaps above a foot thick, which so dammed up the mills for three days, that they could not go, 'till the bats were dug out with shovels. *Vide Wantner's Papers in the Bodleian Library.*

1574. This year the town sent a great ox to Kenelworth castle, to be presented to the earl of Leicester, being high steward, who had then procured the town to be incorporated, which ox was seventeen hands high, and in length from head to tail twenty-six hands three inches, and cost 14l. for which the whole town was levied and gathered. And the year before, the said earl was presented at Tewkesbury with a cup, silver and gilt, which cost 16l. for which the town was also levied.

The same year (1574) a beedle was appointed by the council, for suppressing those vagabonds
that

that frequented the town, to devour the alms of the the poor and impotent.

Also, it was ordered and appointed, 23d of April, for the placings and settings of the market newly granted for all manner of live cattle, wool and yarn, That the market for great cattle,—oxen, kine, &c. should be holden in the High Street or Oldbury Street, from the end of the town downwards to the Key-Lane; the market for cheefe to be kept in Church-Street, between the lane by Nicholas Cleveleie's house and the Church-Stile; and that the market for wool and yarn should be kept in the foller over the market-house; and all other markets to be kept as they had been used before that time.

1577. The beedle before appointed for suppressing vagabonds, was discharged by the bailiffs, to save the expences thereby incurred.

In 1578, about Michaelmas, began the supposed sickness of Pestilence, in the town, and in six weeks died the number of thirty persons; but by the diligent care of the bailiffs in shutting up the suspected houses, a farther infection was prevented.

In 1579 the sickness began again, supposed to be the pestilence, which, by the good government of the bailiffs in shutting up the houses, it began and ended in the Swan Inn. Five persons only dying thereof.

On the 4th of July, 1580, the county assizes were held

held here, the plague, it is supposed, being then at Gloucester. And the bailiffs, in their account with the chamberlain, charged 11s for wine, and 13s 4d for tent, with which they had treated the court and their friends.—An example of the frugality of those times! But, as Mr. Rudder has very justly observed, what would two of his majesty's justices think of such a treat now-a-days?

In 1582 the belfry tower was converted into a house of correction, for half the shire, by the justices.

1584. The quay was enlarged and new repaired with posts, &c. at the expence of the bailiffs and benevolence of others.

In 1586, there was a dearth in this country that bordered upon famine, and the justices of the peace joined with the bailiffs of the town to abridge the liberty of buying grain, and malting was entirely prohibited.

On the 19th day of July 1587, being Friday, happened a very great and sudden inundation of the rivers Severn and Avon, insomuch, that in two days time the meadows were all overflowed. The inhabitants of Tewkesbury and others going with carriages to fetch the hay out of the neighbouring meadows, were obliged to relinquish their design, and leave the carts loaded behind them. And in the meadows just above the town, the cocks of hay were swimming in such abundance down towards the long
bridge,

bridge, that the townsmen were constrained, with pick-forks and long poles, to stand on the bridge of wood to break the cocks, lest the bridge should be carried away by the force of them. Much grals was found unmowed the Bartholomew tide following, the greatest part of which, with much hay, was used for thatch.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth on the threatened Spanish invasion, Tewkesbury raised forty-six men for the queen's service.

After Michaelmas 1591, one house was suspected of being infected with the Plague, at which time it was great in London, but it was not certain to be in this town till the year following.

November 1592, the plague began in the Barton-Street, with one or two houses being only infected 'till the April following, when it raged very furiously, continuing all the summer, winter, and spring following, till the middle of May, when contrary to expectation it entirely ceased; no less than five hundred and sixty persons dying of it within the year, and of houses infected there were one hundred and fifty or more. During which time, from before Whitsuntide untill about All-Saints, no market or fair was kept in the town. Many of the inhabitants forsook the town in consequence of the sickness.

In 1595, grain was so high before the harvest, that proclamations were published to restrain the prices to the rates they were at two months before.

In 1596, the town was divided into five wards, over which presided two high constables: 1. Bridge-ward. 2. Church-ward. 3. Barton-ward. These three had each a petty constable. 4. St. Mary's-ward, with two petty constables. 5. The Middle-ward, which the high-constables themselves took charge of. There are now only four constables for the borough.

1596. Poor strangers so greatly frequented this town, that a beedle was again ordered to walk the streets.

In 1597, wheat sold for 12s 6d per bushel, barley 8s, malt 8s, which were excessive prices considering the scarcity of money. During these times the citizens of Gloucester stretched a chain across the Severn, that no vessel with provisions might pass beyond them, but the town of Tewkesbury petitioning the lords of the privy council, they caused the chain to be taken down.

Pestilence commonly succeeds famine, accordingly the plague made its appearance the following year, and carried off about forty persons,

1602. This year the bridge over Swilgate was built.

September 13, 1602, Lord Zouch, the lord president of Wales, came through this town, and lay here all night, and was presented by Mr. Bailiff with wine and fugar.

In

In 1602, the monks stalls which were formerly situated in the body of the church, were removed into the chancel ; as appears by an old churchwarden's book.

1603. The plague broke out again, when twenty-three persons died of it, all which were buried in coffins of board ; which shews that wood coffins were not then commonly in use.

In 1604, there was so great a drought, that the Avon was dry from Whitsuntide to the Bartholomew tide following.

In 1607 a large entire blue stone was found under ground in the church, thirteen feet eight inches long, three feet and a half broad, and seven inches thick ; which for some time was placed in the middle of the chancel, and used as the communion table.

December 20, 1607, began a great frost with extreme cold, continuing till the 18th of February following, in which time, the rivers being frozen, a scarcity of wood and coal caused great distress to many of the poor inhabitants, and proved very inconvenient to the trading part of the community.

In 1610, there was a flood that spoiled great quantities of hay.

In 1612, there was an order of the council, that all market horses (which heretofore stood in the market-place, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants)

habitants) should be put into stables, and other houses of the town ; and, that the owners of them should pay one penny for the standings of every three horses, if without meat : but if meat was given them, one half penny at least should be paid for every horse, and nothing for their standings.

1620. The crop of corn was so great this year, that barley sold for 16d per bushel, and the best wheat for 3s.

In the summer of 1624, being the first year of the reign of king Charles the first, this town was again visited by a pestilence, but by the care of the bailiffs in removing infected families into the Oldbury-field, where houses were built for their reception, this calamity soon ceased, and not more than twenty persons died. This is the more remarkable because the like affliction was in 1603, being the first year of the reign of king James.

Monday, March 28, 1625, Mr. Edward Alye eldest son of, and executor to his father Edward Alye, esq. deceased, and buried this day, caused the poor to assemble in the church, in the afternoon, when Robert Maile of Fortington and John James of this town, distributed 7l 17s, after the proportion of two-pence a-piece, whereby it appears that the number of poor exceeded nine hundred, and yet the country poor were excluded.

Queen

1631. Queen Mary by her letters patent under the great seal of England, dated the 14th of October, gave to thirteen poor, aged, and impotent men of this town, commonly called the Beadsmen, or Almsmen, and to continue for ever, as follows: To each of them in money, ten-pence per week; to each of them yearly to buy a gown, six shillings and eight pence; and five marks yearly for the rent of a house for their habitation.

In 1632 the four bells in the tower were cast into six; the charge whereof was near one hundred pounds.

In January 1634, fell the greatest snow, that was ever remembered in the memory of man; and, it was attended with such extreme cold, violent, and tempestuous weather, that many people going from this market, were smothered and starved to death. And in the August following, great quantities of the same snow, and ice was to be seen in Brockhampton quarries, notwithstanding it was an extreme hot summer.

1635. This year the Holme bridge (at the Church-street's end) was built.

In the year 1637, the river Avon was first made navigable by Mr. William Sandys, of Fladbury.

1638. On the fifth of April fell, after a great drought, a snow that was more than a foot deep.

And, On the 2d of July, The affizes were held here again, before fir Hunphry Davenport, chief baron of the Exchequer, and fir William Jones, kt. when the court made the following order :

Glouc. ff. **W**HEREAS there is a certeyne Bridge called the Long-Bridge, lying att the North-end of the Towne of Tewkesbury, and leading towards the Cittie of Worcester, conteyning above seven hundred yards in length, is growne into great decay, and so hath beene for many yeares last past, by reason whereof divers of his majesties subjects travelling that way have beene unfortunately drowned: And for that it doth not appeare who in the memory of Man have repayred the said Bridge, nor who by Law ought to doe itt: Therefore to the end foe necessary a worke should bee effected, It is ordered by assent, that the County of Gloucester shall forthwith rayse by way of contribucon, a competent some of money, towards the repayre of the sayde Bridge, which being once effected, the Corporation of Tewkesbury doth offer to keepe and maynteyne the same. Provided that the contribucon of the whole County with the Parish of Tewkesbury bee noe prejudice to the County, nor drawne into example for the future.

Per Curiam.

In

In 1639, the stone bridge next the Mythe, and the arch over the Avon were built. These constitute part of the long-bridge.

1640. The summer of this year was the wettest ever known. There were eight floods between Midsummer and Michaelmas. So often was the Ham under water, that the hay was all lost or spoiled, the meadows were not half mowed, and the grass rotted upon the ground.

The earl of Essex with his army came to this town, the 10th of September 1643, and lay here five days, from hence they marched towards London, but, the king's army meeting them near Newberry, a great battle was fought there.

In the year 1647, this borough was assessed ten pounds ten shillings per month, towards the maintenance of the forces within the kingdom, and for carrying on the war with Ireland.

1648. This summer was so remarkable for cold and wet, that harvest began not 'till Bartholomew-tide, and wheat sold at 10s. rye at 8s. and malt at 6s the bushel, and in all probability would have been double the price, had not great quantities been imported from abroad.

On the 2d of July, 1655, Henry Saule bought at this market, thirteen bushels of good wheat, at 17d per bushel, and the same day paid 22d for Barley. This is a circumstance so very remarkable, that an instance.

Instance of the kind was never heard of before, nor probably ever will occur again.

On the 18th of February, 1661, the great west window of the church was blown down by a violent wind.

1662. On the 14th of August, lord Herbert, the lord lieutenant of the county, by virtue of an act of parliament for regulating corporations came to this town and set aside ten of the common council, and chose others in their stead.

On the 23d of December, 1673, here was so great a flood, that the water came into the chancel of the church. An inundation so large, could not be remembered by the oldest inhabitant of the place.

1675. About half past seven o'clock in the evening of the 4th of January, a very dreadful shock of an earthquake was felt here and the parts adjacent.

February 10, 1685, king James the 2d was proclaimed in this town.

1686. It appears that the great west window of the church, which was blown down in 1661, was not rebuilt 'till this year.

In the year 1696, the six bells in the church were cast into eight; the expences of which were defrayed by voluntary contribution.

1699. This year the earl of Essex passed through the town, and was made free of the corporation.

The

The duke of Stomberg likewise passed through, and was also made free of the corporation.

The same year seven companies were compleated, and provided their flags to attend upon the Mr. Bailiffs.

In June 1721, here was a great flood, so high, that the inhabitants were necessitated to use boats in the town. Most of the grafs was spoiled, but it proved a very good corn harvest.

Same year his royal highness the prince of Wales, gave a gold cup, of 50 guineas value, which was run for over Tewkesbury Ham, the 2d of September, and won by John Bruges, esqr.

1722. There was a great flood which did considerable damage. His royal highness the prince of Wales gave another gold cup of the same value with the former, which was run for over the said Ham, and won by the right honourable lord Tracy.

1723. This year is memorable for a dry season, there being little or no rain from March to the middle of November which caused coals to be sold at the exhorbitant price of 16s per ton.

And, in the same year, a list was taken of all the men, women, and children inhabiting within this town, when it appeared that the number amounted to 2866, viz. males 1234, females 1632.

In 1724, the long roof of the church and other parts

parts of it, were rebuilt and repaired by a brief granted by the right honourable lord chancellor Parker.

1725. About Midsummer, good wheat fold for 3s 4d per bushel, but the wetness of the summer, and a great blight of the corn, caused it afterwards to be sold for 7s 8d the bushel. Five floods were on Severn, six on Avon, and ten on Swilgate, in the same year.

On the 30th of April, 1725, a Sturgeon, six feet five inches and a quarter long, and twenty-seven inches round, was caught in Severn, between the upper and lower load.

In the year 1726, an act of parliament was obtained for repairing the roads about Tewkesbury. In the same year, the altar-piece was erected in the chancel, by private contribution, and the seats therein repaired.

The year 1727 was remarkable for the number of floods on the rivers Severn and Avon; there being not less than twenty, which did considerable damage.

1728. This summer proved so wet, as to cause several very large floods, whereby much grass was spoiled; the fever was very brief among the inhabitants, supposed to be occasioned by the badness of the season. Wheat fold for 9s 6d the bushel,
and,

and had it not been for the vast quantites imported from abroad, it was generally believed there would not have been corn sufficient to have subsisted the country.

In 1729, sixty bushels of wheat were sold for 21l. and, in the same year, six bushels sold for 21s. barley was also sold for 4s the bushel, but before the season of malt-making was over, the same article sold for 22d. The summer of this year was remarkable for the many persons that died of sore throats and fevers: Those who were thus affected, were carried off in the space of twenty hours.

On the 9th of April 1734, the right honourable lord Gage and Robert Tracy, esq. were elected to represent this borough in parliament. And in the same year lord Gage made a present of a fire engine to the corporation

In 1735, a child of four years old, (named John Newman) fell into the water wheel of the mill, at this town, while it was working; was carried under the wheel between the ladles, and very miraculously escaped injury. What is the more remarkable, it was only a space of two inches between the bottom of the wheel and the sheeting. *Vide Feoffee Book.*

1736. This year the foot pavement, on the church side of the way, from one end of the town to the other, being 900 yards in length, was promoted by the ladies: carried on by subscription; and

Q

begun

begun and finished by the care and under the direction of William Bromley, esq.

In the year 1737, the organ was erected in the church.

1739. On the 25th of December, a very severe frost began, and continued till the 19th of February following, during which time the Severn was so hard frozen, that loaded waggons and horses passed over at the upper and lower load. A sheep was roasted on the ice above the quay bridge. Wheat advanced price from 5s to 9s 6d; beans from 2s to 5s 7d the bushel; and, hay from 15s to 3l per ton.

1741. A remarkable fine autumn. This year the right honourable lord Gage, and John Martin, esq. were elected members for this borough.

In the year 1743, wheat sold for 2s 6d, barley 20d, and beans 22d the bushel. On the 18th of August in the same year, (about 3 o'clock in the afternoon) was a violent storm of hail, which did great damage to the windows of the church and the houses in the town; to the former the damage was estimated at 50l, and to the latter 400l: Some of the hailstones are said to have measured five inches round.

On the 2d of April, 1745, a barge bound up Avon, going too near the fall of water (called the Stanchard) was taken down by the rapidity of the stream, but received very little damage, and was not sunk.

In

In 1747, two girls did penance in the church for having bastard children.

The same year, lord Gage and William Dowdeswell, esq. were elected members for this borough, without opposition.

And in the same year four arches of the long bridge (next old Avon) were built with brick, in the room of the three wood ones which were there before.

February 8, 1748, Peace with France and Spain proclaimed here.

1750. This year the church walk was paved by subscription. The iron gates at the entrance into the church were given by lord Gage. Those next the street, the wall and the pallisadoes were given by William Dowdeswell, esq.

1751. An act passed for the better regulating the navigation of the river Avon, and for ascertaining the rates of water-carriage upon the said river.

1754. A regulation was made in the weight of butter, by altering it from dishes to pounds.

The same year, John Martin, and Nicolson Calvert, esqrs. were chosen representatives in parliament for this borough.

In the same year there were nineteen shuts of water, which stopped the town mills an hundred days.

1755. Mr. Martin subscribed 2000l towards re-

pairing the roads leading from this town, and Mr. Calvert 1500l for the same laudable purpose.

When the new militia law was carried into execution in this county, in the years 1758, 1759, and 1760, one man out of every 29 upon the lists, was taken, by ballot, throughout the county. Fourteen men were raised in Tewkesbury, which shews the comparative state of population, as far as the lists may be relied on.

On the 26th of March 1761, and again on the 18th of March 1768, Sir William Codrington, bart. and Nicolson Calvert, esq. were elected to serve this borough in parliament.

The year 1770, produced the greatest flood ever remembered at Tewkesbury, occasioned by a prodigious fall of snow, which was succeeded by a heavy rain, that continued for three days and three nights, without intermission. On Saturday, the 17th of November, the water came up the Gander-lane and St. Mary's-lane, and met, in a place called the Bull-ring, in Church-street. And on Sunday, the 18th, it rose so high that large boats, with twelve or fourteen people at a time, were passing and repassing from the New Inn (now the Hop-pole) to the Mason's-Arms; and other boats were employed in supplying, with necessaries, those who were confined to their upper rooms: Seven or eight boats were often seen, at one time, in the street. In St. Mary's-lane the lower stories were entirely under water, and

and, many of the inhabitants were taken out of their chamber windows together with their beds and other furniture. The flood was also in the church, so that divine service could not be performed; and the graves in the church were shocking to behold, for scarce a stone was to be seen, that was not removed from its proper situation: Several parts of this venerable building were materially injured, particularly the large pillar next the seats of the corporation and the arch over the same. Two houses, near the mills, were washed down, but, providentially, no lives were lost.

October 11, 1771, the tide flowed in Avon five inches perpendicular. An instance of the kind was probably never before seen.

In November 1772, was a great flood. The rivers rose to a very considerable height.

The month of May, 1773, also, produced a very great inundation, so high, that, except the extraordinary flood of 1770, no overflow was ever remembered equal to this. On Thursday the 20th of May, the rivers Severn and Avon with the brook Swilgate, came pouring down so rapidly, that before night the meadows were entirely under water. And, on Friday the 21st the water came up to the top of the Gander-lane, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants of that part of the town, lest it should come into their houses, as in the late high flood; but, happily on Saturday, it returned into its proper channel.

At

At the general election, on Saturday October 8, 1774, sir William Codrington, and Joseph Martin, esq. were elected representatives in parliament, without opposition.

1775. Before harvest wheat sold at 8s 6d and 9s per bushel, but, before Christmas, the same sort was sold for 5s the bushel, owing, in a great measure, to the vast quantities imported from foreign parts.

On September, in the same year, an earthquake was very sensibly felt in this town, a little after ten o'clock at night.

On the 6th of January 1776, was a prodigious fall of snow, which continued, with little intermission, 'till the 9th of the same month, when a very severe frost began, that lasted 'till the 1st of February, on which day, a sudden thaw ensued, that occasioned a considerable inundation until the 13th of March following. The snow was amazingly deep, and in many places, being driven by the wind, houses were almost covered, and carriages buried in the road; particularly three waggons, attempting to go from hence to Cheltenham, lay for many days covered with snow. During this severe season Joseph Martin, esq. (one of the representatives) sent 100l to be distributed among the poor of this parish.

March 30, in the same year, Joseph Martin, esq. departed this life. And on Monday, the 8th of April following, his brother, James Martin, esq. was

was elected representative of this borough, without opposition.

In 1777, a subscription was set on foot by the inhabitants of this town, towards the reparation of the Stanway road, which subscription amounted to 317l. and 6d. In addition to this sum, John Martin, esq. of Ham-Court, subscribed 100l. and James Martin, esq. 500l.

At the general election, on Monday, September 11, 1780, Sir William Codrington, and James Martin, esq. were re-elected representatives for the borough, without opposition.

The winter of 1784 was very severe. It began snowing on Christmas day, 1783, and continued snowing and freezing, with little intermission, 'till the beginning of April. Notwithstanding which, there were great crops of hay and corn the next harvest, and the greatest fruit season known for many years; yet provisions of all kinds, except vegetables, bore very great prices.

On the 6th of April, the same year, Sir William Codrington, and James Martin, esq. were again elected to serve this borough in parliament.

1788. On Wednesday morning, the 16th of July, our gracious sovereign, George the third, his royal consort, the princesses Royal, Augusta, and Elizabeth, attended by lady viscountess Weymouth, lord Courtown, and the honourable colonel Digby, honoured

noured this antient borough with a visit : The king, and his attendants, on horseback ; the queen, princesses, and lady Weymouth, in coaches : They were received with the most joyful acclamations, and every possible demonstration of loyalty was shewn on the occasion. The condescending behaviour of their majesties, when passing through the town, at once commanded the respect, and captivated the hearts, of the admiring spectators. The first place their majesties alighted to view was the Mythe Toot, —a delightful little eminence situated on the Mythe hill, about a quarter of a mile north of the town : In its front is a precipice almost inaccessible, at the foot of which runs the Severn, winding in very agreeable forms : The prospects commanded from this lovely spot, are the most charming that imagination can conceive.—With all these requisites to please, the Mythe Toot received from its royal visitors, the praises so justly due to its varied and picturesque situation. Upon their majesties return through the town, they also alighted to view that sacred and venerable pile of Gothic architecture,—the abbey church. The concourse of people assembled was very great ;—all anxious to behold their illustrious king, and his amiable consort. After having seen every thing worthy of observation, his majesty expressed great satisfaction, mounted his horse, and left this place amidst the reiterated plaudits of the multitude, (grateful for the honour conferred on them by a royal visit), and returned, with
the

the queen and princesses, to Cheltenham to dinner, where they resided for the benefit of his majesty's health. In the evening the town was generally and brilliantly illuminated, without the least disorder or irregularity,—all was harmony and joy, and each individual seemed determined to rival the other in acts of respect and gratitude.

On Saturday the 16th, their majesties passed and repassed through this town, in their way to and from the seat of the earl of Coventry, at Croome,—Upon which occasion the inhabitants gave every proof of their loyalty and attachment to their sovereign.—A grand triumphal arch was erected across the street, at the Post-Office, adorned and decorated with flowers, bays and other evergreens, and with flags streaming; on the top of the arch his majesty's arms were placed, and beneath was the following inscription:

“ King George I. before his accession to the Throne,
was Baron of Tewkesbury.”

“ May the illustrious House of Hanover flourish to
the latest posterity.”

A band of music was placed on an eminence near the arch, who, as their majesties passed, played, *God Save the King*, &c. and, every other means used to testify the pleasure received from this great mark of royal condescension.

Note, Tewkesbury had the honour of several other visits from the Royal Party, during their stay at Cheltenham, but

no extraordinary circumstance occurring in those excursions, it might be thought trivial to give only the days on which that honour was conferred.

The Christmas of 1788, was memorable for a very hard and severe frost, accompanied with an extreme cold air. It began on the evening of the 23d of November, and continued without any effectual thaw, until the 21st of January 1789, (being eight weeks and three days), when the bridges of Worcester and Upton were cleared of the ice, so that the river Severn, which had been frozen from the 12th of December to this time (being five weeks and four days), became again navigable, and several barges laden with coals came in here, to the relief of the distressed poor, and joy of the inhabitants in general. The hardships of the poor people in this severe season, were extreme; but, to the everlasting honour of the ladies and gentlemen of this town and neighbourhood, be it recorded, that they did every thing in their power to alleviate the distresses of their fellow creatures, in causing coals and bread to be distributed among them, and each seemed anxious to be most forward in acts of benevolence. James Martin, esq. one of our worthy representatives, sent 100 guineas for the same purpose. Coals sold at 30s the ton, and few could be procured at any price.

On the 22d of June, 1789, the rivers Severn and Avon overflowed their banks, and continued rising till the 27th. Great quantities of hay were lost or spoiled,

spoiled, and the damage done to the farmers and others in and near this place, was very considerable. The roads leading from the town were all under water, and boats were employed on the long-bridge, to convey passengers over it.

On August 31, the musical prodigy, William Henry Appleton, (son of Mr. Appleton of Warwick,) a fine boy, only four years and a quarter old, performed, in the Town-Hall, several select pieces on the Harpsichord, to the astonishment and admiration of his hearers. He likewise performed on the harpsichord and grand piano forte, at the upper and lower rooms at Cheltenham, previous to his coming here, to select companies of the nobility and gentry, who expressed the highest approbation of his uncommon talents, both with regard to his discrimination of sounds through the whole compass of the instruments, and the masterly expression he gave the several lessons he played.

1790. On Friday the 18th of June, sir William Codrington and James Martin, esq. were again re-elected members to serve this borough in parliament.

C H A P. VIII.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS.

For the Benefit of Poor Persons.

THE abbey, by its foundation, was obliged to maintain thirteen almsmen with 10d a week each for diet, 6s.8d a year for gowns, and 3l 6s 8d for the rent of all their houses. This charity was continued by king Henry the eighth after the reformation, and queen Mary, on the 3d of April, 1554, granted those sums to be paid by the auditors for this county for ever. *Annual Produce* 33l 16s 4d.

Mr. Gyles Geest, by his will, in 1558, gave the produce of the rents of twenty-three houses, and as many gardens, in Church-street. 47l 18s.

Mrs. Margaret Hicks, by will, July 7, 1562, gave the rent of a messuage or half burgage, in Barton-street. 9l.

Note, The annual produce of the two last charities is taken at the full yearly rent, without making any deduction for repairs, which are oftentimes very considerable.

Mrs. Juliana Beste, alias Beest, by deed, dated 4th August, 9 E. (1567) gave an annuity or yearly rent charged on a messuage in High-street. 3s 4d.

Mrs.

Mrs. Anne Slaughter, by her deed; October 31, 16 J. 1. (1618) gave the rent of the great Saffron garden, near Swilgate. 3l 10s.

There are two farndells of meadow ground in the Severn Ham, the rent of which is received by the trustees of Giles Geest, Margaret Hicks, and Anne Slaughter's charities, and by them distributed, but by whom or when given is not known. 1l 1s.

William Ferrers, of London, esq. by will, in 1625, gave an annuity, or yearly rent, issuing out of the manor of Skellingthorpe, in Lincolnshire. 3l 18s 10d.

Mr. William Ayle, of London, gent. by will, in 1625, gave 100l. to be, by the bailiffs, justices, and governors of the corporation, bestowed on some parcel of land, and the rents to be divided among the poor inhabitants. In consideration of which sum, certain Seck-rents, or rents of assize, then belonging to the corporation, issuing out of certain houses, in Tewkesbury, were settled to the use of the poor in the manner directed in the said will. 7l 4s 10d.

The right hon. Baptist viscount Campden, by will, 12th Oct. 1629, gave a moiety of the rents and profits of the rectory, or church of St. Ismael's, in Rose, in Pembroke-shire, with the tythes and appurtenances thereto belonging. 34l.

Mr. John Roberts of Fiddington, by will, 30th December, 1631, gave 20l, the interest of which
was

was to provide four tons of coals, the week before Christmas, yearly, to be distributed to eighty poor persons. *The principal expended.*

Mr. John Wright, by deed, 12th December, 11 C. 1. gave an annuity or yearly rent, issuing out of lands in the parish of Kemerton, in the county of Gloucester, and the parish of Breedon, in the county of Worcester, to be bestowed in bread. 11.

Note, This testator directs, that in case a certain acre and farendell of meadow ground in Breedon meadow, part of the premises, should happen to be overflowed in Summer-time, ten shillings only should be paid for such year.

Lord Coventry, by deed, 8th Sept. 20 C. 2. gave an annuity, or rent charge, issuing out of lands in the parish of Breedon. 121.

Mr. Edward Richardson, by will, 18th January, 1651, gave 60l to be employed as a stock, with which were purchased seven houses and six gardens in Gander-lane. *These houses and gardens are occupied by poor persons, placed therein by the corporation.*

Sir Francis Russell, bart. by deed, 26th March, 1674, gave certain chambers, messuages, or tenements, and a garden called Wark-hey garden, adjoining the church-yard, and a stable and garden in the Smith's-lane, for the sole use and benefit, and better livelihood of ten poor widows, of the age of fifty years and upwards, and inhabitants of the town.

These

These chambers are occupied by poor widows, placed therein by the trustees, and the gardens and stable are let at 30s per ann. which money is applied in keeping the chambers in repair.

Mr. William Curtis, by deed, 24th December, 1681, gave land called the Moors, in Twynning, for the use of such poor widows and other poor housekeepers (not receiving alms) as the trustees should think fit, to be laid out in coals, or otherwise, at the discretion of the trustees. 7l 16s 3d.

Mr. William Wakeman, by will in 1681, gave an annuity, or rent, issuing out of lands called Red-Pooles and Middle-Grounds, in the Mythe; to be disposed of, by the incumbent minister, unto such, and so many poor housekeepers as to him should seem meet. 1l.

Mr. John Read, by his will in 1683, gave 50l to be laid out in the purchase of a piece of land in fee simple; the yearly rents and profits to be distributed amongst the poor.

Mr. John Porter, by deed, 1st August 1699, gave two third parts of two acres of land in Severn-ham; the rents and profits to be laid out in bread.

Mr. Daniel Kemble, gent. by will, 29th Nov. 1732, gave the other third part of the said two acres of land, for the same purpose. *The annual produce of these two acres is 2l 2s:*

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Robert Wriggan, by will, 24th Jan. 1701, gave 5l. the interest of which to be disposed of to such poor people as should be thought proper.

With the aforesaid bequests of Mr. John Read, and the Rev. Mr. Wriggan, together with other money, lands called Abbot's-Leyes, in the parishes, liberties or places of Sudeley, Winchcomb, Langley, Greet, and Gretton, or in some or one of them, were purchased, and the rents and profits distributed as before mentioned. 11 10s

Mr. Charles Wynde, by will in 1716, gave an annuity, or rent charge, issuing out of lands in the manor of Stoke-Prior, in Worcester-shire, for providing bread to be distributed, yearly, to the poor, and twelve-pence a-piece, in money, to ten housekeepers, not receiving alms. 5l. 15s.

Mr. William Wilson, by will, 15th April, 1726, gave 100l South-Sea stock; the dividends and interest thereof to be disposed of to the use and benefit of such poor persons as should be thought proper objects of charity. 3l 7s 4d.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hopton, by will, 7th Oct. 1732, gave 100l to be laid out in the purchase of lands in fee simple; and the rents and profits thereof to be bestowed upon poor housekeepers.

Mr. Daniel Kemble, by will, 29th Nov. 1732, also gave, in addition to his former bequest, 100l to

be

be disposed of in the same manner as Mr. Wilson's money is disposed of.

The corporation of Tewkesbury, the executors of Mrs. Hopton, and the churchwardens and overseers, in 1734, laid out 300*l* in the purchase of lands in the parish of Upton-upon-Severn; which lands were conveyed to trustees for the use of the poor. Two hundred pounds of this money were given, as before-mentioned, by the wills of the said Mrs. Hopton, and Mr. Daniel Kemble. 21*l*.

Sir William Strachan, bart. by lease and release, 12th and 13th January, 1757, conveyed a messuage and lands in the parish of Castlemorton, in Worcester-shire; the rents of which to be applied in providing good coats for three poor old men, and good gowns for three poor old women, and the remainder to be laid out in bread.

Mrs. Sarah Hall, by will, 17th July 1776, gave 200*l*. the interest of which to be laid out in good warm gowns, and given to six poor maids or widows, not receiving weekly pay.

To Repair the Church, and Augment the Living.

Mr. Cook, by will, about 1558, gave a messuage in High-street for repairing the church.

Mrs. Ellyne Eckynsale, in 1568, by her will, gave 12*d* a year for the same purpose.

In 1629, lord viscount Campden settled a moiety
S of

of the rents of the rectory or church of St. Ismael's in Rose, in Pembroke-shire, on the minister for ever.

In 1681, William Wakeman, gent. gave 10s a year for a sermon on Good-Friday.

In 1683, Edwin Skrimshire of Aqualat in Staffordshire, by his deed, gave the tithes of Tredington and Fiddington, out of which to pay the minister of Tredington and Ashchurch 12l yearly each, the rest to the minister of this place.

In 1685, Thomas Geers, by his deed, settled the privy or small tithes of this town and borough on the reader, or assistant to the minister of this church for ever.

In 1685, Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend, by will, gave 200l since laid out on land in Greet, for the minister.

In 1716, Charles Wynde, esq; by his will, charged his estate in Stoke Prior, *com. Wigorn.* with 20s a year for a sermon, and 5s for prayers on the anniversary of his death, and 40s for reading prayers on Sunday evenings, between Lady-day and Michaelmas.

In 1722, Mrs. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, by will, gave 100l for the better maintenance of the minister, and 50l to repair the church, both which sums are laid out in the purchase of the Abbat's-Leyes, in Gretton. Also 20l to buy a silver flaggon for the church.

Mrs.

Mrs. Catharine Hancock gave a large silver cup and cover to the church, since exchanged for two silver plates. Also 50l. laid out on land towards repairing the church windows.

In 1732, Mrs. Elizabeth Hopton gave Williams's meadow, and one butt and two lands in Oldbury-field to the minister, to preach six sermons preparatory to the sacrament on the last Friday in every month, between Lady-day and Michaelmas, for ever.

To the Roads and Bridge.

In 1562, Mrs. Margaret Hicks gave the rent of an acre of land in Oldbury to repair the roads.

In 1567, Mrs. Best gave 3s 4d yearly to repair the long bridge.

In 1665, Mr. Richard Mince gave 40s a year out of the latter-math of Avon-Ham to repair the long-bridge.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

Frequent references having been made, in the foregoing History, to Domesday Book, it has been thought necessary to subjoin a short Account of that antient Record, with an Explanation of such obscure or difficult Words as occur in the parts referred to.

THE Domesday Book, (*Saxon Domboc* or *Doom-boc*), the most venerable record in the kingdom, denominated *Liber Judiciarius vel Censualis Angliæ*, the judicial Book, or Book of the Survey of England; was collected by order of William the 1st. (called the Conqueror), from a survey of the several Counties, Hundreds, Tythings, &c. and contains an account of how much land each of the Barons possessed; the number of Knight's fees, plough lands, cities, villages, monasteries and religious houses; the names of all the manors and their dependencies, together with the owners and other particulars of them at the time the survey was taken. This record is still remaining in the Exchequer. It is written in a legible hand, and consists of two volumes, one in large folio and the other in quarto; the latter contains the counties of *Essex*, *Suffolk*, and *Norfolk*, and the former comprehends all the other counties in

ENGLAND, except *Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland*, and *Durham*, which were not surveyed. Commissioners were sent into each county, and juries summoned and impannelled in each hundred out of all orders of freemen, from barons down to the lowest order of farmers, to give in upon oath to the commissioners, by verdict or presentment, due information for the faithful and impartial execution of the commission. These inquiries were sent to Winchester, and were afterwards methodized and formed into the record called *Domesday*. It was begun in the year 1080, and completed in 1086.

Of this collection, Robert, a poet, at Gloucester, wrote, in the language of the time in which he lived, as follows :

The King William, ver to whe the worth of his lond,
 Let enqueri stretlich, thoru all Engeland,
 How moni plow land, and how moni hiden also,
 Were in everich sire, and wat all were wurth yereto,
 And the rents of eich toun, and of the waters echone,
 The wurth ; and of woods, the were ne lived none :
 But that he wist wat he were wurth of all Engeland,
 And wite all clene, that wurth thereof eich understond,
 And let it write clene inou, and that scrit dude iwis
 In the tresorie at Westminster, there it yut is,
 So that ure King sith when hii ransome toke,
 Yrede what folc might give, hii fond there in yor boke.

Explanation

Explanation of obscure or difficult Words.

VILLEINS. *Villénage* was of two kinds : 1st. *Pure Villénage*,* or a state of servitude, which some were subject to from their birth, from whom uncertain and indeterminate service was due to the lord. The successors to these bondmen or villeins, are the copyholders; who, though time has dealt favourably with them in other respects, still retain one mark of their original servitude; for as of old the former were not reckoned as members of the commonwealth, but part and parcel of the owner's substance, so were they therefore excluded from any share in the legislature, and their successors still continue without any right to vote at elections by virtue of their copy-holds. 2d. *Villénage by Tenure*; by which the tenant was bound to perform certain services agreed upon between him and his lord; such as plowing his ground, reaping his corn, &c. Of this sort the *villani* so often mentioned in *Domesday* are supposed to be.

BORDARS. The *Bordarii* were such as held a cottage, or some small parcel of land, on condition of supplying the lord with poultry, eggs, and other small provisions for his board and entertainment. Hence
such

* In the contentions between the houses of York and Lancaster, prodigious numbers of villeins were emancipated, in order to make them soldiers; which almost gave the finishing stroke to villénage. This tenure was first instituted by William the conqueror.

such small estates were formerly called *Bord-Lands*, now demefnes.

SERVI and ANCILLÆ. The *Servi* and *Ancillæ*, men and women servants, were pure villeins, living under the arbitrary pleasure of the lord, and received their wages according to his discretion.

RADCHENISTRES. Explained in Domesday to be free-men, but some of them were less free than others.

COLIBERTI. Were a middle sort of tenants, like the *Coloni*, between servile and free, or such as held their freedom of tenure under condition of such works and services. They had their patrons to whom they paid rent, and were manumised as servants used to be, but not absolutely free. They were such of the *Servi* as were enfranchised, but still paid some duties to the superior lord.

HIDA. *A Hide of Land.* When the realm was divided into hides, a hide contained 100 acres, that is 120 according to English measure. Four yardlands make one hide. *Vide Plea Rolls temp. Joh. Reg. Brit. Mus.* In that part of Lancashire which lies between the rivers Ribble and Mersey, every hide of land contained six carucates. The kingdom of England is said to contain 243600 hides. Agard, in his tract of dimension of land says, he found the diversity of measurement so variable and different in every county, shire, and place in the realm, and all things

things so full of doubtfulness, that he could not reduce the question of dimension of land to any certainty. The just value of a hide that might fit the whole kingdom never appears from Domesday, and was ever of an uncertain quantity. The hide was the measure of land in the confessor's reign; the carucate that to which it was reduced by the conqueror's new standard.

BURGARIS, BURGENSES, OR BURGESSES. The burgeses or tradesmen in great towns, had in the reign of Edward the confessor at the time of the survey, their patrons, under whose protection they traded, and to whom they paid an acknowledgement; or else were in a more servile condition, as being in *Dominio Regis vel aliorum*, altogether under the power of the king or other lords.

TAINI, TEINI, THANES. Were the Saxon nobility, and divided into *Thani Regis*, *mediocres*, and *inferiores*. The first, in the Saxon times, were equal to the barons in the Normans, as the *Thani mediocres* were to the lesser barons and lords of manors, and the *inferiores* made up the lowest degree of freeholders.

LIB. *Pound*. The *Pound* mentioned in Domesday book, for reserved rent, was the weight of a pound of silver, consisting of twelve ounces.

SOL. *Shilling*. The *Shilling* consisted of twelve-pence, and was equal in weight to something more than

than three of our shillings. Thus the Norman pound (or twenty such shillings) was worth 3l 2s sterling of our present money. The *Saxon Shilling*, was valued at five pence, and forty eight of them made a pound; but one of their pence was three times the weight of our silver penny, consequently the Saxon pound was worth three pounds sterling of our present money. But it is observable that there was no such piece of money as the shilling coined in this kingdom, till the year 1504, 19th H. 7. The penny was the only current silver coin, till about the reign of king John, when the silver half-penny and farthing were introduced; but in the year 1353 king Edward the 3d began to coin larger pieces, which, from their size, were called groats. Crowns and half-crowns were first coined the 4th E. 6. 1551.

Sir Robert Atkyns has endeavoured to shew what proportion the value of silver, at the time of the survey, bore to the present value of it. "The rate of
 " necessaries" says he, "which subsist humane life,
 " is the true estimate of money. Since therefore
 " wheat corn seems to be the most necessary of any
 " one thing, we may best value coin by the price of
 " wheat in the several ages. A bushel of wheat,
 " soon after the Norman conquest, was sold for a
 " penny, which was equal in weight to our three-
 " pence. At this day a bushel of wheat, one year
 " with another, may be valued at four shillings,
 " which is sixteen times the value of it six or seven
 T hundred

“hundred years ago. The conclusion will be, that
 “a man might live in that time as well on twenty
 “shillings a year of our money, as on sixteen pounds
 “a year at present. And to carry it further, two
 “pounds of their money would buy as much wheat
 “as ninety-six pounds of the present.”

world since pounds sterling of our present money.
 But it is observable that there was no such piece
 of money as the shilling coined in this kingdom, till
 the year 1504, 1511 H. 7. The penny was the only
 current silver coin, till about the reign of king John;
 when the silver half-penny and farthing were intro-
 duced; but in the year 1293 king Edward the 3d
 began to coin larger pieces, which, from their size,
 were called groats. Groats and half-groats were
 first coined the 14th H. 3. 1257.

Dr. Robert Aikin has endeavoured to shew what
 proportion the value of silver, at the time of the in-
 troduction to the present value of it. The rate of
 “silver,” says he, “which supports humane life,
 “is the true estimate of money. Since therefore
 “what coin seems to be the most necessary of any
 “other, we may say, this coin is the price of
 “what is the severest need. A bushel of wheat,
 “after the Norman conquest, was sold for a
 “penny, which was equal in weight to our three-
 “pence. At this day a bushel of wheat, one year
 “or another, may be valued at four shillings,
 “which is sixteen times the value of what it was
 “before.”

A GENTLEMAN has favoured the Editor with the following Observations on the Battle of Tewkesbury.

“ IT appears that a great error was committed in the choice of the ground on which the Lancastrian army was posted before the battle of Tewkesbury.

For without any advantage in that situation, if the army was routed it must be inevitably ruined and pushed into the rivers Severn and Avon.

Had the position of the Mythe eminence been chosen, the right of the army would have been covered by the Severn, and the front by the Avon, and by an ascent so steep as to make any attack in front very hazardous. And in this situation the army might have waited, in safety, 'till the earl of Pembroke had joined it.

The ground which Charles the second chose at Worcester, was equally unfavourable to his army, and gave Cromwell an evident decisive advantage over it.

By such fatal mistakes was that great prize the Crown of England twice lost.”

F I N I S.

It appears that a great error was committed in the choice of the ground on which the Lancashire army was posted before the battle of Tewkesbury.

For without any advantage in that situation, if the army was routed it must be inevitably ruined and hurled into the river Severn and Avon.

Had the position of the Mythe eminence been chosen, the right of the army would have been covered by the Severn, and the front by the Avon, and by an ascent to steep as to make any attack in front very hazardous. And in this situation the army might have waited in safety, till the end of September had joined.

The ground which Charles the second chose at Worcester, was equally disadvantageous to his army, and gave Cromwell an evident decisive advantage over it.

By such fatal mistakes was that great prize the Crown of England twice lost.

SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE
MEDICINAL WATER,
NEAR
TEWKESBURY;
WITH
THOUGHTS ON THE USE AND DISEASES
OF THE
LYMPHATIC GLANDS.

IN A LETTER
TO EDWARD JOHNSTONE, M. D.
A Physician to the General Hospital, Birmingham, &c.

BY
JAMES JOHNSTONE, M. D.

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—Sacros Ausus recludere fontes.

SECOND EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

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M, D C C, X Q.

SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE
MEDICAL WATER

J. W. B. H. R.

THAT IT IS THE USE AND DISEASES

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

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T H E
P R E F A C E.

THOUGH Walton Water, is here held out, as possessing the same Properties and Medicinal Powers as Cheltenham Water, it is not done with the most distant View, to lessen the Reputation of that Water, and the Resort to Cheltenham. On the contrary, it is presumed, it will be a Satisfaction to Invalids to be assured of having within a small Distance, a Water of the same Kind, to which recourse may be had, when the Numbers are so great at Cheltenham, as to be insufficiently supplied from the Well there.

In this point of View, the Water near Tewkesbury must be useful to Cheltenham in full Seasons, and, cannot injure it in any one, as its priority in use, and, the habit of Resort for Amusement, as well as Health, will give Cheltenham the Preference.

Tewkesbury, however, has equally a Right to the Benefit of its natural Riches, and to the Advantages which may accrue to it from the Vicinity of Walton Waters in particular. This Borough is situated on a fertile Plain, at the Conflux of the River Avon with the Severn. The Town is well built, and now well paved, and, Provisions of every Kind, particularly the finest Salmon, are in great
plenty

plenty. It communicates by a very good Road, to fine rides towards Worcester, Upton, and Malvern, and is only nine Miles from Cheltenham.

In these rides, the various Views of a most Picturesque Country, charm the Eye, and make the salutary Exercise of riding delightful. Malvern, rising in benign Majesty, diffuses all around a pure and temperate Air; a Water exceeding all others in elementary Purity; which every Year manifests its salubrity in curing Diseases which have baffled the Power of Medicine in other Situations.

Tewkesbury, and its Environs, besides the striking beauties of the Country, present to the Observation of the curious; A Field of Battle where Victory fixed the Crown on the Head of Edward IV. A Church, one of the finest Gothick Structures in England; in which lie the Remains of Edward Prince of Wales, Son of Henry VI. cruelly murdered in cold Blood, with the Duke of Somerset and many other Noblemen and Gentlemen who shared his Fate after that decisive Battle.

—Sacros Ausus recludere fontes.

My Motto, is proper in more Senses than one; for taking advantage of the Epistolary Form; I have attempted to illustrate the Use of the Lymphatic Glands, acknowledged to be hitherto undiscovered, as well as to make known the Properties of a new Medicinal Water.





S I R,

AT length, I send you, an account of the Experiments, made on the Medicinal Water near Tewkesbury, of which, so much has been said at Cheltenham, in the course of this Season and the last.

I FIRST heard of this Water in passing through Tewkesbury in 1786. It had been for some time resorted to, by Persons in the Neighbourhood, and, was reported to have effected Cures in the Diseases for which Cheltenham Water is found to be so efficacious, and, on account of which, Persons of every Rank, resort to that Place in such Numbers, as to exhaust sometimes the Spring on which they rest their hopes of recovery.

THIS Well is situated near Walton, a Village about a mile from Tewkesbury, upon an Estate belonging to Nicholas Smithsend, Esquire. The Ground about the Well is a deep Clay Soil, under which, at the depth of about seven or eight yards, runs a Stratum of blue slaty Stone; on piercing this Bed of Stone, plentiful Springs of Water arise, which are always more or less impregnated with Salt.

THE

THE Well, of which I write, is about twenty feet deep.

THE Water from the Pump, or soon after, has a soft, almost Oleaginous taste, numerous Air Bubbles rise, and sparkle in the Glass; after it has been drank, it leaves the Chalybeate, and Saline tastes on the tongue, and when shook in the Bottle, the Hepatic smell is very perceptible.

Its resemblance in taste, and other appearances to the Cheltenham Water, strikes every one who makes the comparison.

Its operation on the Body, also, is exactly the same, a Pint or more, acts as a gentle Laxative and Diuretic: And it occasions a slight giddiness in some persons, in others a sort of heavy pain in the head.

THESE tests, though of themselves, sufficiently convincing, will be confirmed by the Experiments which I made on the Walton Water, in the Summer of 1786, and this Summer, in which I had the assistance of the worthy Surgeons and Apothecaries, at Tewkesbury. 1. When the Walton Water is mixed with Clear filtered Lime Water, it becomes immediately cloudy, and, a copious white scaly precipitation ensues.

THE same cloudy appearance arises in Lime Water, when the Air, separated by Heat from the Walton Water, is conveyed by a Pipe and Bladder, connected

ned with the two Bottles, into the Bottle, containing the Lime Water, and shaken with it.

If the Walton Water has been taken from the Well, twelve or more hours, the precipitation by Lime Water, does not take place immediately, in the manner it does in a Glass of Water from the Pump.

WHITE Arsenic, dissolves more readily in the Walton Water, than in common Water, and renders the Hepatic smell thereof, stronger and more perceptible.

2. WHEN Walton Water, fresh from the Pump, is mixed with an Infusion of Green Tea, the mixture assumes a Purple Colour, and by standing, the Colour becomes deeper,

3. SOLUTION of Saccharum Saturni, mixed with fresh drawn Water, becomes brown, and is followed by a blackish precipitation. This is a test of the presence of Hepatic Air, which also discovers itself in this Water, by its characteristic Sulphureous smell. This often is produced by putrifying Vegetables. Bishop Watson, observes, that Sulphureous Waters are produced in Morasses and Bogs, from rotten Wood; that Shale, a stone so called, of which there is a Stratum, extended all over the Country about Harrowgate, and from which the Sulphur Springs there arise, contains both Vitriolic Acid and Phlogiston, the constituent parts of Sulphur; and some pieces

pieces of Shale, when calcined properly, have been found to communicate the Sulphureous impregnation to Water, Ph. Transf. 1786. It is sufficient to observe, that Walton Water emerges from a bed of stone, and, of a blue Sulphureous soft Pyrites, probably similar to this, and that the Soil abounds with the remains of rotten Vegetables resolved into it, and that from one or both these sources, it derives the Hepatic Gas perceived in it.

THE blue Sulphureous Pyrites found in digging the Ground in the Field belonging to the Well-house near Walton, has exactly the same appearance and properties as that dug, to make a New Well, near Fauconberg-house, by order of his Majesty.

4. AFTER Walton Water has been drawn from the Pump ten or twelve hours; it no longer becomes purple or blackish, by the addition of astringents, (No. II.) and a precipitation with Lime Water, does not immediately ensue, (No. I.)

5. ITS Colour neither becomes Green nor Red, with Syrup of Violets.

6. IT does not effervesce with the Vitriolic or Nitrous Acids.

7. IT becomes milky by mixture, with the fixed Alkali, and more so with the Volatile Alkali prepared with Lime.

8. SOLUTION of Silver, makes it milky and a flaky precipitation subsides.

9. Two

9. Two ingenious friends, and accurate observers, found the whole fixed contents of the Water left by evaporation, amounted to one ounce in a gallon.

10. AFTER various evaporations, I found it yielded exactly that quantity.

WHEN a Gallon of the Water is reduced by evaporation to two ounces and under, a considerable quantity of an earthy powder remains in the vessel in which it was boiled. And when the liquid is set to crystallise, Crystals, in shape and size, resembling the Vitriolated Magnesia are formed. They are hexagonal, and when dried in the Sun, are calcined into a white powder. The taste cool and bitter.

SOME cubical Crystals of marine salt, and a deliquescent bitter lixivium remain.

THE powder, dropped by boiling in the vessel, consists of Magnesia, and an absorbent earth, which entirely dissolve in Vinegar, with considerable effervescence.

THE quantity of large Crystals amounted to six drachms or more, from a Gallon of Water, evaporated in 1786; but, by after experiments, I find this impregnation is not constantly in the same quantity, and proportion.

11. LASTLY, the Crystals of the Walton Water, and, the white powder into which these dried Crystals fall, when dissolved, the Solution is again perfect, and clear in an exceedingly small quantity of Water.

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SALT

SALT of Tartar, added to this Solution, becomes Milky, and a copious white sediment subsides, found to be Magnesia.

LIME Water added to the Solution, occasions a Milky whiteness, and a soft Alkaline precipitation, but it does not happen near so soon as that made by salt of Tarter.

SOME FARTHER EXPERIMENTS

On WALTON WATER,

Made in NOVEMBER, 1787,

By JOHN JOHNSTONE, B. A.

OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

THE Water, on which the following Experiments were tried, had been drawn from the Spring several weeks before it was used. And though it was conveyed from Walton to Birmingham in Bottles well corked and covered with Wax, yet the appearances which result from the presence of the Volatile Ingredients are not to be expected in these Experiments.

1. THIS Water did not immediately become Purple with Tincture of Galls, but by standing it contracted a dusky greenish colour with a variegated Pellicle at the top.

PHLOGISTICATED

2. PHLOGISTICATED Alkali did not occasion any change of the colour in the Water.

THE fixed Air having escaped, the Iron was precipitated, and of course could not exhibit those Appearances which it did in the Experiments made by my Father at the Spring.

3. SYRUP of Violets made it of a light green Colour, Tincture of Turnsole became brown when mixed with it. Tincture of Brazil Wood gave it a blue cast.

THE Appearances produced by these three Precipitants were occasioned either by Magnesia or Alkali, disengaged by the escape of the fixed Air.

4. ACID of Sugar discovered Lime, by precipitating it in the form of a white Powder.

5. SALTED Terra Ponderosa, by attracting the Vitriolic Acid, occasioned a white turbidness in this Water.

6. NITRATED Silver shewed the presence of Marine Acid; its attraction for it producing a white Cloud, which on standing, became of a black colour.

7. AN Alkali, very copiously precipitated a white Powder, which appeared to be Magnesia.

By several Experiments, a quart of the Walton Water yielded, on Evaporation, $120\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1. THE residue of a Quart of this Water, was first

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mixed

mixed with Alcohol, which took up $6\frac{1}{2}$ grains of it. This, by its deliquescing in the air, was found to consist of Magnesia.

II. Distilled Water dissolved 105 grains of it. As I could not crystallise the whole, I cannot tell the proportion of each Salt, but I had reason, both from what did crystallise, and from Experiment, to suppose, that Vitriolated Magnesia is the most abundant in this Water. A quantity of Alcohol, sufficient to precipitate the Bases of those Salts in which there was Vitriolic Acid, was mixed with a pint of Walton Water. A copious Precipitation ensued, which on examination proved to be Magnesia alone. For on adding Syrup of Violets to the Magnesia in distilled Water, no evidence of Alkali appeared more than what Magnesia would alone have given.

To a quart of Walton Water was added a quantity of Vegetable Alkali sufficient to precipitate all the Magnesia. When the Precipitation was over, the whole was filtered, and the Water set to crystallise. The Crystals in general, were those of Vitriolated Tartar, and a few resembling those of Glauber's Salts appeared. A very small quantity remained uncrystallised, which perhaps, was common Salt.

III. DISTILLED Vinegar was mixed with what the Water left, and took up $5\frac{1}{2}$ grains of it. On Examination this proved to be Lime. It had a remarkable pungent taste, did not deliquesce in the Air, and formed on the Addition of Vitriolic Acid, a kind of Gypsum,

IV. AN

IV. AN Alkali diminished the remainder $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain. I could not exactly tell what the Alkali took up here, but it seemed to be a kind of Argillaceous Earth.

V. THE Alkali left nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of a black looking Earth. This was mixed with diluted Marine Acid, which dissolved nearly the whole of it. Phlogisticated Alkali, dropped into the Solution, immediately produced a very bright blue Colour. I therefore concluded that the grain and very small quantity more which the Marine Acid had dissolved was Iron. The small quantity of Earth which did not dissolve in the Acid, as it resisted all the above mixtures, I concluded to be Siliceous Earth.

THERE appears then to be in a Quart of Walton Water,

	Grains,
I. OF Ærated Magnesia, —	$6\frac{1}{2}$
II. OF different Salts, but chiefly Epsom, —	105
III. OF Ærated Lime, — —	$5\frac{1}{2}$
IV. OF Earth, perhaps Argillaceous —	$1\frac{1}{2}$
V. OF Ærated Iron, with a little Siliceous Earth	$1\frac{1}{2}$

CHELTENHAM Water (of which I had a few Bottles) exhibited the same appearances with Precipitants, only in some instances they were more striking.

A QUART of Cheltenham Water yielded, on Evaporation, 127 grains. I tried the Experiments with Alcohol and Vegetable Alkali, on Cheltenham, with the same Appearances as with Walton Water, only a large Crystal of Glauber's Salt appeared in the Vessel with the Alcohol,

EXPE-

EXPERIMENT 1.

SHEWS Walton Water abounds with fixed Air. Lime becomes quick, calcined or caustic, by the expulsion of this Air by fire; and being attracted again from this Water, the Calcareous Matter before held in Solution, becomes mild and precipitates in form of a clear and white powder. The immediate precipitation, which takes place by the mixture of Walton Water with Lime Water, and still more clearly the Air forced from Walton Water agitated with Lime Water, is therefore a certain test of the presence of fixed Air in Walton Water.

2. By this experiment, Iron in a small quantity, appears to be one of the fugitive ingredients in the Walton Water. This, as well as some absorbent earth, is kept in a dissolved state by the fixed Air and the Sulphureous Gas contained in it: When the fixed Air flies off, which it does much sooner than the Hepatic Gas, the Iron precipitates, and the Water is no longer capable of becoming Purple by astringents. The action of heat carries off the Hepatic Gas, which appears to hold the absorbent earths in Solution, which are left by evaporation; and to which the soft, almost oleaginous taste, with which this Water strikes the tongue, is probably owing.

3. THE

3. THE addition of *Saccharum Saturni* discovers the presence of the Hepatic Air, another fugitive principle contained in this Water, as well as that of Cheltenham : But it is much less fugitive than fixed Air, being often perceived, both in the Cheltenham and Walton Waters, after they have been bottled a considerable time. This Sulphureous or Hepatic Air, found in this and in other Waters, has been the occasion of much controversy among the Gentlemen who have analysed Waters: Mr. Kirwan, has, probably finally, settled the dispute, by shewing that Hepatic Air is no other, than actual Sulphur kept in Solution, in an aerial State, by union with the matter of heat, Ph. Tr.

4. IT is evident, from this article, that the fixed Air only dissolves and keeps Iron suspended in the Water. Its disappearance so soon, shews its very volatile Nature, and, the necessity of resorting to these Springs, to have the benefit of a principle and ingredient, which gives penetrability, and action to the Saline contents of the Waters.

5, 6. SHEW the Salts contained in these Waters are neutral: And, that neither the acid nor the Alkali, of which they are compounded, prevail.

7—11. DEMONSTRATE, that Vitriolated Magnesia, is the principal Salt contained in the Walton Water. The attraction of an alkaline Salt, and especially that of the caustic Alkali, with the Vitriolic Acid, is greater than that of the Magnesia, which is precipitated in these experiments.

8. THE

8. THE existence of Sea Salt, is manifested by this experiment, and by the cubic Crystals formed in the residuum.

9, 10. FROM all our experiments, fixed Air dissolving a small quantity of Iron : Hepatic Air, united with an absorbent earth, appear to be the fugitive ingredients of the Walton Water. The fixed ingredients discovered by evaporation and crystallisation, appear to be a Vitriolated Magnesia, united with a little Vitriolated Mineral Alkali, in the quantity of six or seven drachms, in one Gallon of Water. Magnesia, Lime and absorbent earth, and a deliquescent bitter Lixivium, consisting of salited Magnesia and Lime, with a few grains of entire Sea Salt, altogether, about a drachm or two to a Gallon.

THAT these also are the component Medicinal ingredients in the Cheltenham Water, appears by the analysis, of the learned Dr. Fothergill, of Bath.

THIS Gentleman, in his very valuable experimental enquiry into the nature and qualities of Cheltenham Water, p. 42. concludes, "from the preceeding experiments, a Gallon of the Water, wine measure, appears to contain the subsequent principles, nearly in the following proportions: Native Glauber Salt, with a portion of Epsom Salt, one ounce ; Sea Salt, five grains ; Iron combined with fixed Air, five grains ; Magnesia combined with fixed Air, twenty five grains ; Calcareous earth, or Selenite, forty grains ; fixed Air, combined with phlogistica-
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ted Air, twenty-four ounce measures. To these may, perhaps, be added a small proportion of Hepatic Gas or Hepar Sulphuris converted into Vapour by the separation of its phlogiston." (a)

By this ingenious Work, it appears, and is sufficiently known to all who frequent Cheltenham, that the Iron is very soon precipitated from the Water, after it is drawn from the Pump; and, in a short time it cannot be made to assume a purple colour, by the addition of astringents.

THE Salts of the Walton and Cheltenham Waters, are both soluble in a very small quantity of Water, equal to their weight nearly: And their impression on the human senses, and, their action in the bowels, is the same.

IN so many points, the Cheltenham and Walton Mineral Waters, are entirely like each other; a pint or less of each opens the body; some find a small addition of the Walton, necessary to produce the same effect in the same degree; others find no difference; the purgative Salt is somewhat less, about a drachm in a gallon, in my experiments; but the quantity of fixed Air, and Steel are at least equal. The Hepatic Air seems to prevail in the Walton Water, over the Cheltenham, which gives it a most pleasing almost Oleaginous softness, and makes it highly grateful in taste, and gentle in operation, and,

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far

(a) This useful Work has been much improved and enlarged in the Second Edition.

far more suitable in diseases of the kidneys, and urinary passages, than the Cheltenham Water itself.

WITHOUT, therefore entering into a farther detail of Chymical research, I apprehend the similarity of the Walton, to the Cheltenham Water, to be sufficiently ascertained, to warrant its use and application in the diseases, for which Cheltenham Waters have been used with advantage.

THE analysis of Mineral Waters, undoubtedly is highly useful; but notwithstanding the perfection to which it is carried by discoveries in modern Chymistry, I apprehend it gives a very imperfect idea of the real composition of Waters; in short, such an idea as dissection gives of an animated body, a view of its parts disjointed, and separate, very different from that union, on which symmetry and life depend.

IT is on this account, that the exhibition of the ingredients found to compose mineral Waters, and the imitations of many of them, administered as Medicines, fall short of the Waters prepared by Nature, especially when drank at the sources.

IT is the same in other parts of the Materia Medica: An analysis, in some measure, assists in accounting for the operation of a Medicine, but seldom enables us to prepare, and compound to perfection, the natural productions we pretend to imitate.(b)

THE

(b) These Sentiments have been distinguished by the Approbation of M. MARCARD, his Majesty's Physician at Hanover, in his learned Account of the Waters at Pyrmont.

THE use, and advantage of Waters, is established by experience alone, as well as that of every article in the Materia Medica. The advantages found from the use of the Walton Well, in various eruptive diseases, and in old fordid ulcers, as well as in many other diseases, has already been so considerable as to confirm the expectation grounded on their being similar to the Cheltenham Water.

It will undoubtedly be found as much like Cheltenham Water, as that Water is like itself at different seasons. Seasons occasion accidental differences of saturation in all Mineral Waters, the cause of which, is sometimes known, and sometimes unknown. Rainy seasons, while they make Springs more abundant, render the Mineral impregnation at the same time weaker. To this alteration, the Walton Water must be sometimes liable, as it lies on a plain, part of which is frequently overflowed with Water. But, if by experience, this shall be found to have any considerable influence, means will be used to remove the inconvenience. An inconvenience which is very seldom likely to happen in dry and warm seasons, in which, Waters of this class, are for the most part resorted to.

AFTER all, I am persuaded, that the dilution of Mineral Waters is very seldom any injury to the patient. The virtues and powers of Mineral Water, depending principally on the quantity of Water, the medium, in which the Medicinal ingredients are

suspended; the vehicle which conveys them into the smallest vessels, and makes them capable of removing obstructions fixed in them, and in various glands; hence the same Medicinal ingredients, given in the usual forms, have but little efficacy in removing such diseases.

THE healing powers of the Walton Well, and those of its Sister of Cheltenham, are owing to the mixture of a neutral compound of vitriolated Magnesia, commonly called Epsom, or Cathartic Salt; to vitriolated Mineral Alkali, or Glauber Salt, with a small portion of salited Mineral Alkali, Magnesia, and Lime, nearly to the quantity of a drachm, in a pint of Water; also to a considerable quantity of fixed Air, and Hepatic Gas, by the former of which Iron, and by the latter Magnesia, and absorbent Earth, are held in Solution.

THE whole is a composition, friendly to appetite and digestion; as well as soft, and pleasing to the taste. It is also a penetrating deobstruent, and, attenuating medicine, and in sensible operation, a quick and gentle Laxative and Diuretic; and when applied with discretion, it may be continued a long time without any diminution of strength.

IT is obvious, this Water contains Saline ingredients, and, others possessing different attractive powers and affinities, which, though ballanced in the Water; yet, when mixed with animal fluids, and Salts in the course of digestion, Chylification, and

and in circulation with the blood, must be so changed, and varied as to form new attractions, and combinations in their course through the vessels, whence compounds possessing properties, different from what existed before, will be produced, and the system itself will be changed. It is well known, that cold is generated by dissolving Salts; and, that while Saline Bodies, of different affinities, and attractive powers, are forming new compounds; such Salts in the process of mutual attraction, and incorporation, produce heat. In this manner, and from such causes, new stimuli, with other alterations, take place in the glands, and remoter vessels of our system, from the Salts, combined with other ingredients in Mineral Waters; and, it is by these means, as well as evacuation, they become beneficial, and are really valuable alterative Medicines.

THE Walton Waters, being a compound, *sur-generis*, similar to Cheltenham, they both operate primarily, and principally on the intestines, as a gentle purgative. " Their mode of operation, (says Dr. Smith, p. 21, 22,) upon the intestines, producing " an easy, sudden discharge, is explainable upon the " principle of the tenacity, and uniform diffusion of " the ingredients in the Water. For the Water, " after having performed its strengthening, and exhilarating office upon the stomach, passes quickly " into the intestines as fluids do, carrying along with " it, more or less of all its ingredients, but particularly its great dilution, and consequent dispersion " all

“ all over the internal surface of the canal, vellicates
 “ the innumerable, little exhalent vessels, with
 “ which that cavity is crouded, into a plentiful secre-
 “ tion; and notwithstanding the stimulus may be but
 “ slight on any particular part, on account of the
 “ minuteness of the particles of the Salt; yet as they
 “ are universally diffused, and act upon the whole
 “ system of exhalents at once, a more copious and
 “ expeditious evacuation is produced, than what is
 “ often attainable from a much larger quantity of any
 “ of the other more stimulating purgatives less at-
 “ tenuated; attended at the same time with these im-
 “ portant advantages; that as the stimulus is gentle,
 “ no griping pain is likely to be excited, and as it is
 “ superficial, the particles must soon be washed off
 “ in the general current, without leaving behind
 “ them any of those disagreeable feelings that usually
 “ hang in the rear of other Cathartics.” (c)

COROLLARY. Mineral Waters in general, derive
 their healing powers much less from the metals,
 earths and salts, often inconsiderable in quantity,
 which remain after evaporation; than, from the vo-
 latile principles, united with them, but diluted in a
 very great proportion of Water; and, they univer-
 sally owe the activity the whole possesses, to the
 incorporation of the volatile and fugitive principles,
 both with the Water, and, with the grosser ingre-
 dients, combined together most intimately.

THE

(c) See Observations on the use and abuse of Cheltenham Waters,
 by J. SMITH, M. D. Savilian Professor of Geometry, Oxford.

THE taste of the Walton Water, fresh from the Spring, as has been already observed, is at first soft, and afterwards agreeably Saline; the Sulphur and Iron, are also plainly tasted in it, in the quantity of a pint, and, often less, it occasions two or three lax stools, and, operates without the least sickness, gripping or any kind of inconvenience.

THE quantity of urine is also encreased: it sits easy on the stomach, and appetite is promoted.

THE volatile principles fly off, soon after the Water is removed from the Well; and, as these are so essential to its efficacy, and, render it agreeable to the taste and stomach, and carry the Saline, invigorating, and deobstruent contents of the Water into the vessels and glands; it is necessary to drink it from the Pump, or very soon afterwards.

THESE Waters not only remove costiveness, but encrease appetite, and the powers of digestion, The chylification of digested aliment is more perfectly elaborated, and, the errors of the first digestion prevented, and remedied in an effectual manner; whatever is injurious to health in the stomach and intestines, acidity, and bilious putrid matter are carried out of the body. Worms, and their nidus
are

are expelled. In this manner the seeds of disease will be prevented in the chyliferous vessels; and the Chyle itself being highly elaborated, and, withal, diluted with the Water, enters the lacteals, possessing such qualities and powers, as bid fair to obviate, and remove obstructions which have taken place in the channels of the chyle and lymph.

Hence, obstructions in the mesentery and glands will gradually be resolved, as this Water will be likely to dilute and dissolve any tenacious matter, incapable of moving in the chyliferous vessels, on account of its glutinous, cheese-like, and, steatomatous consistence, and, will stimulate the vessels, and, mesenteric glands, by its Saline contents, so as to enable them to push on any obstructing matter.

SOME portion of the Waters, being absorbed, will act as a powerful deobstruent in obstructions of the liver.

By thinning the Hepatic bile, and, carrying that fluid regularly into the intestines. By preventing the stagnation of bile in the gall-bladder. By gently stimulating the biliary vessels, and encreasing their action. In a word, by the united influence of these powers, recent obstructions, or older scirrhoties, which have taken place either at home, or by residence in warm climates, will be remedied.

CALCULOUS concretions in the biliary ducts, and, in the gall-bladder, when of a size capable of being
carried

carried into the intestines, will be disposed to be moved thither, by that stimulus, which acting originally on the duodenum, will extend its influence along the Ductus Choledochus. In like manner, new concretions of the biliary kind, will be effectually prevented.

So that this Water will be found a very effectual remedy for jaundice arising from gall-stones, as well as from other causes, obstructing the discharge of the bile into the intestines. It will also be found useful in removing obstructions in the substance of the Liver; and, in preventing hemorrhoidal, and other discharges of blood, which most frequently originate from obstructions in the Liver.

HEMMORRHOIDAL swellings, and discharges of blood from other causes, obstructing, or retarding its motion, and, return through the branches of the vena portarum, will be eased or relieved by a seasonable use of this Water.

The softness, which is peculiar to this Water, renders it proper in diseases of the urinary passages; as it acts powerfully on the Kidneys, and occasions an encreased secretion there, as well as in the intestinal tube; gravelly concretions will be prevented or washed away. As the secretion of urine is in experience, found essential, for carrying out of the body, the Salts and Oils, which are prejudicial to health; purity of blood will be very greatly promoted by the encrease of this secretion; so that by the free discharge

charge from this emunctory, along with that from the alimentary canal, the skin will be cleansed from hot red eruptions, and, from scaly, and scabby incrustations, which notoriously arise from a blood, and habit overloaded with acrid, and impure matter; when by excess in diet, or by improper food, by imperfect digestion, or inadequate secretion and excretion, such acrid corrupt matter is formed, and retained in our bodies. Gentle evacuation, by the use of such Waters, is generally a certain relief under these circumstances; this has been experienced by various persons, but very remarkably by one TANNER from *Kidderminster*, who has had a leprous eruption removed from his face, and other parts, by drinking the Walton Water, and, applying it externally; which relief, for six years past, he had not obtained by any means whatever.

THE preserving the bile in a fluid state, and, the regular conveyance of it into the duodenum, will powerfully operate in completing the digestion, and Chylification of the food; and, will give the blood those properties, which support the health, and, vigour of the body.—With that, all cutaneous foulness will disappear, and, the bloom of beauty re-assume its charms, along with the ease, and cheerfulness, inseparable from wholesome fluids, and, from good health.

By removing the fomes, which causes Scurvies, Scrophulous, Herpetic eruptions, Leprosies, and, every

every kind of cutaneous foulness, whether of the red, and pimply, or the scaly, and, ulcerous kinds; I say, by gradually draining off this fomes, and, soliciting its exit from the emunctories, such foulnesses of the skin, accompanied with itchings, sores, and, even scirrhus, and, cancerous taints, will often be prevented, removed or palliated.

CHRONIC weakness, and, dejection of spirits, arising frequently from the same latent sources, will receive relief from the salutary, though slow operation of these Waters.

OBSTRUCTIONS in the uterine system, suppressions of the menstrual discharge, and, other irregularities, and, excesses peculiar to it; the fluor albus, scirrhus tumours, and other diseases of the womb, will in many circumstances and constitutions, find a useful remedy in the Walton Water.

OBSTRUCTIONS left by the long continuance, and, the frequent return of intermittent fevers, will, probably, yield to a prudent use of these Waters; and, they will prepare the patient, and, put him in a fit state to receive further benefit from the Bark.

OBSTRUCTIONS in the Lungs, from a scorbutic cause, and, acrid humours in the blood, and inveterate ophthalmia's, have been relieved, and, are likely to be successfully treated by the Walton Water.

I SHALL not give many directions concerning the
D 2
use

use of this Water, professedly similar to that of Cheltenham, the method of drinking, of which, has been long ascertained by established usage, and the public is possessed of the directions of eminent, and, able practitioners explanatory of their experience, in this point.

THE Summer Months are the season to drink the Walton Waters; as they will, in these months, and, in dry weather be in their most perfect state of impregnation.

LIKE Cheltenham, the Walton Waters are their own preparative; three quarters of a pint, drank at the Pump, may be taken in the morning, and afternoon, this quantity may be encreased to three half-pints afterwards, if the former quantity does not sufficiently open the body.

BUT I would observe, that the middle doses, such as merely preserve the body in a lax state, not exceeding three stools daily, are preferable to larger doses, and to greater evacuation; the business and intention, being to carry off the ill-digested remains of meals, perhaps of excess, and of luxury, and, of all kinds of corrupt recrementitious matter lodged in the alimentary canal, without impairing strength and digestion.

EARLY hours are necessary to an advantageous use of the Waters at the Well, where only they are drank without the loss of the active Volatile ingredi-

ents

ents, which give power to those that are more fixed, to penetrate into the glands, and smallest vessels.

EXERCISE sub dio, is also equally proper to second the operation of the Water, and to strengthen the body.

AN easy digested nutrient diet, consisting, when it agrees with the stomach, of milk in the morning and at night, of light meats and vegetables at dinner, with general temperance, and moderation in the use of vinous liquors, rather than total abstinence from them, is highly expedient.

In a situation, where excellent fish is so plentiful, it is proper to observe, that moderation in this article will be prudent, as a very frequent use of fish is found often prejudicial in diseases of the skin, and, sometimes produces the more obstinate diseases of that class; diseases, for which these Waters are peculiarly proper.

IT is almost superfluous to add, that, however useful it may be to entertain the mind with pleasing society, and, an agreeable succession of amusements, it is always necessary to retire to rest at an early hour, and, before eleven o'clock at farthest to be in bed, that the constitution may have the advantage of nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep.

IN the cutaneous diseases, and, many of the affections of the glands, for which the internal use of these Waters is proper; Baths of different degrees of
heat

heat from that of common cold Water, to that of one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's scale, will be highly expedient ; this will appear in a stronger light, from what I shall offer concerning the functions, and diseases of the lymphatic glands. I apprehend, the diseases of these glands, are chiefly to be reached by the means of remedies, which are applied, so as to be absorbed by the lymphatic vessels, which pass to the glands. I am confident, that the most obstinate cutaneous, and glandular diseases would yield to a due perseverance in the external and internal use of Waters and other proper remedies. But what these remedies are, and, also the use, whether external or internal of Mineral Waters, and of Medicines of all kinds, which are to produce any important and salutary consequence, can only be determined in particular cases, and constitutions, by the judgment of an able, and experienced physician,

THOUGHTS
ON THE
FUNCTIONS AND DISEASES
OF THE
LYMPHATIC GLANDS.

THOUGHTS

FUNCTIONS AND DISEASES

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First the sympathetic vessels arise from every vis-
cus, and from every cavity in the body, as well as
from the skin, and the cellular membrane investing
the body, in proportion to the size of the viscus and
cavity, and is an anatomical truth of the greatest
importance, now clearly demonstrated, and univer-
sally acknowledged.

THE use of Mineral Waters in diseases of the glands, leads me to offer some thoughts, which, I believe, are either new, or have not been enough attended to, concerning the use, and diseases of the lymphatic glands.

THE lymphatic system, which makes an important article in the anatomical discoveries of the last century, has received much improvement in this. It is not my business to assign to each improver or discoverer, his due proportion of merit. I acknowledge my obligations to them all. To Haller, Meckel, Monro, Mr. Hewson, Dr. William Hunter, and Mr. John Hunter, Mr. Sheldon, and Mr. Cruikshank; who have all contributed, and, some of them very splendidly, to perfect the knowledge of this important part of the animal system; and, let them not deem it amiss, that profiting by their labours, I endeavour to make them subservient to the knowledge of the animal œconomy, and to the healing art.

THAT

THAT the lymphatic vessels arise from every viscus, and, from every cavity in the body, as well as from the skin, and the cellular membrane investing the body, in prodigious, and till lately, in undiscovered numbers, is an anatomical truth of the greatest importance, now clearly demonstrated, and universally acknowledged.

THE lymphatic vessels, and lacteals are of the same kind, and, constitute a system of vessels, no where connected with the veins, containing red blood; but, which universally terminate in the lacteal sac and duct, and convey chyle, and lymph collected in every part into the subclaviam vein, where it mixes with the blood, and no where else.

THE, sole and exclusive function of this system of vessels is absorption.

SOME, indeed, have held, that the red veins are supplementary absorbents, especially on some occasions; and the illustrious Walther and others, with some probability, have assigned this office to the vena portarum, especially in diseases, in which the conglobate glands of the mesentery are scirrhus, or obliterated by age, as some have supposed, or, the lacteal sac, and duct itself is obstructed. The proofs of this are equivocal, and accounted for on different principles, by the school of Hunter, particularly, by that accurate anatomist, Mr. John Hunter, who first discovered that absorption is carried on by the lymphatic vessels alone.

THE

THE lacteal, and lymphatic vessels universally pass through conglobate glands, before the fluid they convey, reaches the lacteal duct; those arising from the intestines, enter the different orders of mesenteric glands, and, the chyle and lymph deposited in these glands, is again absorbed from them by the vasa lymphatica efferentia, in order to be conveyed to the thoracic duct.(d)

THIS law is universal, and, the lymphatic veins wherever they arise, in no instance enter into the lacteal duct, without previously, and repeatedly throwing the lymph into the conglobate glands, which are an essential part of this system, a part of the greatest importance, for the advantage of which, the lymph is absorbed, in order to be conveyed to them; and from them the lymph is taken up in a more purified, and assimilated state, and is conveyed by the lymphatica efferentia into the lacteal sac and duct.

THE structure of these glands is both vascular and cellular; into these cells the lymph is thrown, and the absorbing lymphatics, the lymphatica efferentia, are the only excretories, to all the conglobate glands; the uses of which are acknowledged to be unknown and undiscovered, by gentlemen to whom anatomists are so much indebted, Messrs. Sheldon and Cruikshank, the latest improvers of the lymphatic system.(e)

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(d) Cruikshank passim. p. 76.

(e) The ingenious discoverers, who have lately so much im-

YET it is a matter not only interesting in the science of physiology, to ascertain their use, but is likewise necessary to enable us to understand more perfectly the diseases of the glands, and, to treat them with success : we will therefore pursue the enquiry,

A FLUID is constantly exhaled into the cavities containing the viscera ; this fluid is liable to be altered, either by remora or mixture ; the absorption of this fluid is the function of the internal lymphatics, and, when it is prevented, either by obstruction of the conglobate glands, or, by any other cause ; Dropsies in the brain, thorax, pericardium, abdomen, and the widely diffused cellular membrane, arise,

THE lymph along with the chyle, and nutritious liquors prepared from the food in the intestinal canal,

proved the knowledge of the lymphatic system, all acknowledge their ignorance of the use of these glands. Mr. Cruikshank, the latest publisher on this subject, says, " Though we know something more of the nature, structure and diseases, of the lymphatic glands, we know no more of their real use than the ancients. As they inform us, however, of the passage of infectious matter into the blood ; and as from their state, we are enabled to judge of the presence or absence, of other diseases the knowledge of them is of great importance, in the practice of medicine." ANATOMY OF THE ABSORBING VESSELS OF THE HUMAN BODY, p. 68, 69.

" Why the lymphatic's and lacteals terminate first in the glands, I do not know." p. 18.

" It will appear strange, that I have said nothing of the use of the absorbent glands. I avow absolute ignorance of this matter. There are none in turtle and in fish, and, only two in the necks of some birds. Why there are so many in men, and quadrupeds, I do not know, nor why they exist at all." p. 187, &c.

Once for all, I beg leave to express my opinion of the work now quoted, as one of the most valuable and important acquisitions, both to anatomy and medicine, this age has produced.

canal, is absorbed by the lacteal and lymphatic vessels, for they are the same; these fluids are immediately thrown into the mesenteric glands; and, they are more numerous there than in other parts, because their office is peculiarly important, that of perfecting the chyle or nutritious fluid, extracted by digestion from food. That fluid is perfected by intercepting what is noxious in the cells of the conglobate glands, where it undergoes a digestion before it is absorbed by the second and third orders of the lacteal vessels.

NUMEROUS lymphatic vessels, arise also from the stomach, intestines, and from the glandular viscera; from the pelvis, the bladder, and parts of generation, both in males and females; they observe the same law, and pass through the iliac conglobate glands, or others before they enter the lacteal sac; and, their use is the same, to intercept crude, noxious, unassimilated matter, which has been rendered unfit by disease, or other means to mix immediately, and unaltered, with the blood.

THE food we take in, and the air we breathe, while they convey the necessary supports of life, contain also the seeds of disease and death.

THE lymphatic vessels, which arise in the mouth, and, from the trachea and lungs, (where their number is immense), convey the fluids they absorb, with whatever extraneous matter has been taken up to the numerous conglobate glands of the neck, to the thyroid gland, thymus, and the glands of the lungs, where

where it is digested before it reaches the thoracic duct.

IN young animals who take in their food by suction, in which action much is absorbed by the lymphatics ; the glands are very large, numerous and conspicuous, the more perfectly to digest, and animalise the crude fluids received by suction, with the milk.

WHEN that period of life is passed over, the thyroid glands and thymus are not quite so necessary, and abate in size, but are never totally obliterated.

IN pointing out the business of purifying, and animalising lymph, as the function, of the conglobate glands in general, I believe I have discovered the use of the thymus in infants, and, of the thyroid glands, hitherto one of the hidden mysteries in anatomy.(f)

THE external surface of the body, is no less absorptive, fluids are imbibed, thirst abated, urine and weight encreased from thence. Garlick, externally applied is soon smelled in the breath. Turpentine gives the urine a violet smell. Variolous matter, and the venereal poison introduced by the smallest puncture, produce similar diseases, and, previous to universal infection and diffusion, the inguinal and axillary glands, are swelled and inflamed by the passage of the poison into them. Mercury, the antidote

(f) Cruikshank, speaking of the Thymus, says, "I know not the use of this gland ;" and of the Thyroid gland, "as I have not the least conception of its use, I do not understand what functions in particular its absorbents perform," p. 183.

dote to this poison, also enters freely by the skin. Blisters applied to the arms and shoulders inflame the axillary glands; those of the neck in children, particularly are made hard and sore by ulcers behind the ears, and in the head, and, by blisters to those parts.

ULCERS and punctures in the legs, and other parts, often occasion swellings along the lymphatics up to, the axillæ, or inguinal glands. Purulent bubos arise frequently from such ulcers, and, from matter formed in the joints. The axillary glands are swelled by stagnating milk, by cancerous swellings, and inflammations in the breast. Cancers in the lips and on the face, cause similar swellings under the lower jaw, and, in the neck. The same glands are swelled by gum boils, and by venereal sores in the lips. Acrid matter absorbed, inflames the lymphatic vessel, and, the gland, universally, between the seat of the matter and sore, and, the thoracic duct; and, its entrance into the body, may be prevented by caustic, or, by the excision of the part. Powders scattered over the surface of the body are absorbed, thus calomel is known to enter; and, I remember a degree of salivation, and sore mouth, produced by a small quantity of corrosive sublimate, rubbed with crude sal armoniac and camphire scattered on bed linen, in order to prevent a morbus pediculofus.

WHEN we consider these various facts, that all lymphatic vessels perpetually enter the conglobate glands

glands, and, in the cells, of which these glands universally consist, deposite the lymph, which being absorbed once, and, again by larger lymphatics, is at length conveyed by the great channel, the lacteal duct, into the vena cava descendens, under the left calavicle. When we recollect, that the Venereal Virus, Cancerous and Variolous poisons, enter the body by these channels, and, and are primarily deposited in these glands, occasioning there tumours, sometimes indolent, sometimes painful, inflamed and suppurating. It seems clear, these glands are intended by nature, to purify the lymph, before it enters the blood vessels, from matter, which may be noxious there, by arresting it in the glands, universally connected with absorbents.

In these glands, it is either altered by a concocting, and digesting power inherent in them, or when it is too noxious to be subdued into a salutary nature it remains in the form of a tumour, or escapes by suppuration. When it cannot be subdued, nor removed by suppuration, and, those salutary efforts of nature fail, it is then absorbed, and, diffuses disease in the constitution at large.

THUS the glands in the neck, and the thyroid are interposed to intercept crude matter, or noxious Virus taken up from the nostrils, mouth, trachea and lungs, and other parts about the neck and breast, more especially in very young animals.

THE mesenteric glands purify, and digest, whatever

ever is absorbed with the lymph and chyle from the intestines.

THE axillary, and inguinal glands, alter and intercept whatever extraneous matter may happen to be absorbed from the surface of the body, or the cellular membrane.

THE glands have the power of assimilating into a sound fluid, such noxious matter, in very many instances. But when it is highly virulent as in the lues, in scrophulous, and in cancerous diseases, that digesting and assimilating function is overpowered, the gland remains scirrhus, or, is destroyed by supuration, and, the matter enters, and contaminates the habit.

IN fine, the use of these glands is to intercept as sponges, and to alter as digestive organs, whatever is unfit to enter into the mass of blood. In ordinary cases, this is effected without obstruction, or, inflammation, and, then no apparent consequences detrimental to health appear, and, the deposited matter is absorbed again, and, goes along with the sound lymph. In extraordinary cases, the poison remains in the gland, and, destroys its powers first, and its substance, and organization afterwards.

THE fatal consequences, which have followed injections of undigested alimentary fluids, directly into the red veins of living animals, are proofs that the lymphatic glands have the use and function here

alleged, and, show, that without the *lymphatic digestion*, liquors apparently harmless, are unfit to mix with the blood; and, produce fatal effects there.(g)

How the glands alter, digest, and assimilate the matter absorbed, and deposited in them, I know not, and shall not attempt to explain; I think that power implanted in them, as well as in the stomach and intestines; and, we see an important apparatus, set apart for the purpose, by Him! whose ability is too great, in every instance to be fully comprehended, and interpreted by us his creatures.

FROM the uses here ascribed to the lymphatic glands we see, why they are most numerous, where absorption is greatest; and, particularly in those parts, where crude matter is absorbed. We see, why the glands are nearly as numerous in the neck as in the mesentery(h); for beside the matter absorbed from the inside of the mouth, nostrils, and trachea; the absorbents from the brain join the glands of the neck. Though these have not been traced by anatomists; as a copious exhalation, and, absorption constantly take place in the ventricles of that organ; as we have reason to believe, the Water in the internal hydrocephalus is sometimes absorbed; from the general law, we may presume, that lymphatics exist in the brain, though not certainly traced there(i); this is confirmed by the internal hydrocephalus

(g) Haller, Elem. Phys. Tom. 1. p. 228.

(h) P. 130.

(i) P. 127, Cruikshank.

cephalus often happening in scrophulous and ricketty children, in whom the glands of the neck are scirrhus.

It is well known, that swellings of the glands often follow eruptive diseases. They arise after scarlet fever, measles and small pox. Dropsy, is sometimes the consequence of them all. And I have known the hydrocephalus internus, as well as other Dropsies succeed the scarlet fever; another presumptive proof, that absorption in the brain, is carried on by lymphatic vessels, as well as in other parts.

We also, see why the glands are more numerous in the mesentery, through which all the chyle passes and are smaller, and less numerous in the mesocolon, through which hardly any chyle passes, whence Mr. Cruikshank is led to say, "this looks as if the glands were intended to produce some remarkable change in the chyle" (k).

THE mesenteric glands, as well as the conglobate glands in other parts, being cellular, as well as vascular, contain a white milky fluid, most conspicuous and abundant in young animals. Album perpetuo reperi, says, Haller, Elem. Phys. T. 1.

THESE glands, though greatly less in adults than in young animals, are yet not totally obliterated. The illustrious Haller, has seen the thymus in the mediastinum, and the glands in the mesentery, and in the

(k) P. 127.---of Cruikshank.

the intestinum rectum in adults ; in children, they are very large and succulent, Elem. Phys. T. 1. p. 192.

THE lymphatic vessels being destitute of the moving impulse of the heart, and having no other principle of motion to carry on the liquors absorbed, but that of the irritability of the lymphatic system, the motion of the lymph is, necessarily liable to be obstructed. Hence obstructions happen more frequently in the conglobate and lymphatic glands, than in the conglomerate glands. The liver may be excepted, because the blood conveyed into it by the vena portarum, undergoes a similar retardation in that very singular vein.

THE conglobate glands, are hence universally liable to scirrhusity and obstruction. The mesenteric glands are notoriously liable to great enlargement and hardness, and thereby often cause a slow consuming fever and atrophy in infants. Similar swellings in the mesenteric glands are sometimes observed from ulcerated intestines after dysentery. The neck is seldom strumous without accompanying obstructions in the mesenteric glands.

THE thyroid axillary and mammary glands, as well as the iliac lumbar and inguinal glands are all frequently found obstructed and scirrhus. In a word these glands are not only obstructed in venereal and cancerous habits ; but the scrophula and rachitis likewise originate in them, and are principally seated in the glands.

IN all cases of obstructed glands, the chyle and lymph, being imperfectly assimilated, the blood becomes gradually vitiated, and, unfit for nourishment. Hence that acrimony often called scorbutic ; an ulcerous and even cancerous disposition of fluids originate. From the same source the bones become brittle, break in some, and are rendered soft and flexible in others.

ALL these facts conspire to shew the importance of the digestive, and assimilating power of the glands, and, lymphatic system, in perfecting the animal fluids.

IN diseased glands, the chyle is not sufficiently assimilated, and, that defect gradually induces acrimony, and impurity in the lymph, which soon taints the blood and habit universally.

IT is more from this defect, than from the entrance of the chyle into the blood, being prevented by obstruction, that marasmus, and consumption follow scirrhoties in the mesentric glands.

“ It is possible,” says, the ingenious Cruikshank, “ that children, and, even grown persons, may have “ died of the tabes mesenterica from obstructions in “ the glands, rendering them impervious to the “ chyle.” But he never saw any such stagnation of chyle, as these are supposed to cause, on any occasion whatever.⁽¹⁾

THE

(1) P. 107, Cruikshank,

THE lymph, and chyle, enter the blood but in a corrupted, crude, unanimalised state.

I AM confirmed in this opinion, by the experiments of another excellent Anatomist, Mr. Sheldon, which I shall quote from his splendid History of the Human Lacteal Vessels.

IN subjects, in which the lymphatic glands of the mesentery, were found entirely obstructed, sometimes by a curd-like substance, sometimes by calcareous earth, Mr. Sheldon, could push injections of quicksilver from the vessels, below the obstructed glands, to those above them, though not a single particle of quicksilver, could be made to enter the glands in this obstructed state. In this case, the collateral branches of the lacteal vessels, which communicated with those above, were enlarged, and, had conveyed the chyle into the lacteal duct.

THE ingenious Dr. Cheston, found the cavity of the lacteal duct totally obstructed for a considerable length, by an earthy matter, in a man who had a Spina Ventosa of the os ilium.

It is probable, the chyle, in this case, was conveyed from below, into the lacteal duct, above the obstruction, by one or more collateral anastomosing branches, which are every where numerous in the lymphatic vessels, and, frequent in the lacteal duct itself. This being a provision of nature, for securing more certainly, a regular conveyance of the chyle into the blood vessels.

I remember a melancholy case, which shews the thoracic duct, sometimes is obstructed in a fatal degree ; a young lady, high in rank, beautiful in person, and amiable in disposition ; had a swelling in the neck, which extended itself under the left clavicle, and there obstructed the entrance of the thoracic duct into the subclavian vein so completely, as to render her incurably dropical in every part of her body.

WHAT I have now offered, concerning the use of the glands, belonging to the lymphatic system, will, I apprehend, derive support from the late discoveries, and will be found useful in the treatment of diseases of the glands.

MEDICINES taken into the stomach, and mixed with the chyle, are, indeed, in the direct channel, to reach the diseased glands of the mesentery.

BUT this is not the case, respecting the conglomerate glands in other parts. Medicines mixing with the blood never directly reach these glands. and, but very remotely, and indirectly affect them ; and, this is one of the reasons why, diseases in these glands, have always appeared so stubborn, and have so rarely yielded to the common treatment, and internal use of Medicine.

THE confiding alone to Medicines, conveyed by the lacteals into the channel of circulation ; the inattention to the only entrance into the external diseased

fed glands, that by absorption, are I am persuaded, causes why those diseases have proved so obstinate, and rebellious to Medical treatment.

It is the cause why scrophula, and scirrhus glands, have become cancerous, and finally incurable and fatal.

It is evident then, that the remedies proper for removing obstructions should be applied to such parts, from whence the lymphatics arise which may absorb and conduct them to the glands, the obstructions of which are to be removed.

APPLICATIONS intended to remove glandular swellings in the neck, the thyroid gland, the bronchocele &c. must be made to the head, neck, cheeks, and mouth internally, as well as externally.

VAPOURS inhaled by inspiration, are proper in the diseased glands of the lungs.

REMEDIES intended to pass into the axillary glands, must be applied to the arms and breast.

IN diseases of the inguinal glands the remedies intended to pass into them, and through them, must be applied to the genitals, and to the legs and thighs.

THE advantages found from the local application of Mercury in Venereal swellings of the inguinal, and axillary glands, and in ulcers of the throat, exemplify this doctrine in that disease,

THE holding Medicines intended to remove the
the bronchocele, and swelled neck, in the mouth
and under the tongue, is essential to give efficacy to
these Medicines, as has been long experienced, in
the Coventry Medicine. The saline ingredients,
whether alkaline, or neutral, of which such Medi-
cines usually consist, are absorbed by the lymphatic
vessels arising in the inside of the mouth, and, are
conveyed directly to the diseased glands with con-
stant good effect.

INTERNAL obstructions in the mesentery in parti-
cular, are to be relieved by internal Medicines; and
in every kind of glandular obstruction Mineral Wa-
ters have been found highly necessary and useful.

THE Chalybeate, the sulphureous, the saline, the
hot, and the cold Waters, have all been tried with
advantage.

OF laxative Medicines, the purgative Mineral
Waters, always operate with the least diminution
of strength, and with the least disturbance; the ap-
petite is for the most part mended under their use,
and important alterations in the whole system, arise
from continuing to apply to them. Their operation
principally affects the first passages in clearing away
what is recrementitious, and hurtful in that seat and
source of corruption.

THEY next directly operate on the lacteal vessels
and glands; they dilute the chyle, and stimulate the

lacteals themselves, which are sufficiently irritable; and remove thereby, both the source of obstruction, and the obstructions, which may have taken place, in the conglobate glands of the mesentery.

In this manner they contribute to the purity, and perfection of the chyle and lymph, and remove all obstacles, to its perfect digestion in the intestinal canal, and in the lacteal vessels and glands.

HENCE this source of tainted fluids being taken away from the chyle and blood, and no new acrimonious deposition falling on the remoter parts of the body; the lymphatic vessels and glands, there reassume their functions, and absorb and digest, what was before lodged on the skin, and on the adjacent parts of the surface of the body.

THUS, under the use of such Waters, continued for a sufficient length of time, depositions, eruptions and defecations of the skin, with ulcers and glandular swellings disappear. It is thus the Harrowgate, Cheltenham and Walton Waters prove beneficial.

THE Sea Water, acts not only as a powerful internal remedy in the same diseases; but has its efficacy greatly promoted by bathing; washing thereby away much cutaneous foulness, and removing more by being directly absorbed into the lymphatic's, and conveyed to the diseased glands; at the same time, that a useful spring and vigour is given to the whole constitution.

I MIGHT

I MIGHT illustrate the practical importance of these principles by cases, but this letter being already too long, I now commit it to your consideration. To you! who joining reading to experience and talents, make the healing art your study and delight.

FROM you, my humble but zealous endeavours to excite the attention of the younger and liberal Gentlemen of the profession, to improved methods of curing diseases, are sure of a candid reception.

As to others whose sole pursuit and study is gain;

Quærenda pecunia primum est,

Virtus post nummos.

I HAVE not wrote for them, and have certainly no attention to expect from them

I am, &c.

JAMES JOHNSTONE,

Worcester, Aug. 20,
1787.

F I N I S.

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London, Aug. 20.
1787.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,
J. NICHOLSON

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